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WEATHER FORECAST
OVERCAST.
Barometer 29.77.

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June 4, 1918. Temperature 8 a.m. 75 2 p.m. 74 Humidity „ 99 „ 94

June 4, 1917. Temperature 8 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 78 Humidity 89 „ 21

7960 日大廿月四 TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1918. 二拜禮 號四月大英港香 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS. $36 PER ANNUM.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM.

STRANGE EPIDEMIC IN SHANGHAI.

Mainly Confined to Chinese.

(*From Our Own Correspondent*).

Shanghai, June 4.

A widespread epidemic affecting the Chinese has broken out here. Its diagnosis is uncertain, but it has a resemblance to dengue. So far it is not serious. A few foreigners are affected.

[Reuter's Telegrams.]

THE GREAT BATTLE.

French Troops Still Obstinately Resisting.

London, June 3.

A French communique says:—The battle continued, especially north of Ouicq to the Marne, where the enemy made his main efforts. Our troops withstood the shock of enemy forces with obstinate bravery. The enemy succeeded in regaining possession of Faverolles, but the attacks on Corcy and Trosnes failed. Our attacks west of Neuilly St. Font drove back the enemy on Passy-en-Valois. We retook Hill 163, immediately west of this, after desperate fighting. Further south of the Torcy Bourresches front, two successive enemy attacks were broken down. On the right we recaptured Champlats and gained ground in the direction of Ville-en-Baretenois. The situation elsewhere is unchanged.

Successful British Ventures.

London, June 3.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We have carried out successful operations in the neighbourhoods of Vieux-berguin and Merris. We advanced our line slightly at these points and took 193 prisoners. We also captured a number of machine-guns and trench mortars. Our casualties were light.

We successfully raided to the south-east of Arras, north-west of Lens and west of Merville, taking twenty prisoners and capturing three machine guns and a trench mortar. We repulsed raiders to the south of Villers Bretonneux.

RESTLESS RUSSIA.

A Great Counter-Revolutionary Plot.

London, June 3.

The Press Bureau announces that a Russian wireless message says that the Executive of the Soviets decided on May 29 to compulsorily call to arms workmen and poorer peasants in the Petrograd, Moscow, Kuban and Don regions. It has declared martial law at Moscow and ordered wholesale arrests of counter-revolutionaries and vigorous anti-press measures.

The message says that a great counter-revolutionary plot, supported by foreign capital, has been discovered in Moscow and Petrograd, ramifying Russia. The plot was responsible for the mutiny of the Tschechoslovak Corps which captured railway junctions and lines. Large owners in other regions are mobilising the richer peasants to resist the commandeering of flour. Agents in the cities, including the starving masses, are against the Soviets. Depots of flour in Kuban and Don are menaced by a counter-revolutionary bank which hopes to provoke foreign intervention. The Soviet is confident that the calling up of the starving people in the industrial and corn-growing provinces will frustrate the plot.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, June 2.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports only reciprocal artillerying on different sectors of the British front.

London, June 3.

Reporting on aviation Field Marshal Haig says: Fine weather on June 1st. enabled much observation work. We brought down twenty-one German aeroplanes and drove down four uncontrollable. We destroyed four balloons. Four British aeroplanes are missing. We dropped during the day twenty tons of bombs on Zeebrugge mole and on railways at Armentieres, Bosieres, Busigny and Flers and on other targets. Long distance bombing aeroplanes heavily attacked railways at Karthaus and Metzsablons. One British machine has not returned. The night of June 1st. was misty. We dropped five tons of bombs on targets in Somme Valley. All our machines returned.

THE MACEDONIAN FRONT.

London, June 3.

A French Eastern communique of June 1st. reports that several enemy attempts during the night to re-capture positions south of Huma completely failed. The Greeks extended their gains west of Skradiligen and prisoned a hundred.

THE MESOPOTAMIAN CAMPAIGN.

London, June 1.

A Turkish communique states: We occupied territory south and south-east of Kirkuk.

Balloon Device.

Captain J. W. Price, the aeronaut whose balloon ascents were one of the features of the last Manila carnival and who has just returned to Manila after a trip to Cochin China, has invented a patent for use on military observation balloons, which he intends of offer to the United States Government through the commanding general of the Philippine Department, according to a statement made by his manager. Just what is the exact nature of Captain Price's invention could not be learned, but it is understood that he has had several flattering offers from representatives of various nations for his patent rights. Capt. Price, who is one of the oldest living balloonists of the world, has been around the world seven times and has made more than 2,000 balloon ascents during his travels.

FRANCE AND BRITAIN UNITED.

Common Task of the Liberators.

The President of the Academie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, M. Heron de Villefosse, has, in the name of that society and of the Institut de France, addressed the following reply to a message of greeting from Sir Frederic Kenyon, on behalf of the British Academy:—

The Academie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, and by its intermediary, the Institute of France, have with received profound emotion the valued remembrance and greetings of their British sisters.

The sea, which divides our two countries, cannot divide our thoughts, which remain stedfast and inseparable. Our hearts beat in unison for the same ideal of justice. Our soldiers are fighting valiantly side by side for the liberty of nations, for the triumph of honour, and for the maintenance of good faith in international relations. They will deliver the invaded territories from the odious yoke that still weighs upon them; and they will wrest them from the hands of the modern barbarians, more cruel and more impious than those of bygone ages. They will be the liberators of the generous-hearted nation which has suffered the last indignity of outrage for having remained true to its plighted word. Belgium, by repudiating infamous proposals, has earned the admiration of the world, and has won immortality. Integrally restored, she will soon come to life again; her pain and grief will end; and she will emerge from her ruins radiant with glory and with heroism.

Every day we applaud the efforts of your magnificent Armies. Your invincible Fleet remains undisputed mistress of the seas; the enemy's ships vanish at its approach. On the most varied fronts—in Mesopotamia, in Syria, in the Balkans, in the two Flanders—your soldiers repel with indomitable energy the furious assaults of the invader. Their successes are brilliant and their exploits admirable. For truly Christian peoples the capture of Jerusalem has been a source of consolation and of joy. To-day the British and French flags float above the Holy Places; and Palestine, that Holy Land, where Christ, the Master of us all, was born and died, has been wrested from the infidels.

Eternal glory be to those who, without a tremor, rush to meet death, in order to prepare for our children more quiet days. Our God will not allow their generous blood to have been shed in vain. He will grant us the blessings of of peace by giving us the victory. We have the will to conquer, and and we shall conquer.

Then shall we be able to ensure the works of peace with the serenity of heart that springs from the satisfied sense of duty done.

In this spirit the Academie des Inscriptions and the whole of the Institut de France address to your learned Society their cordial greetings.

Siamese Royal Party Returns.

The Siamese Royal Party, together with Prince Chutatutch (brother of H.R.H. the Prince of Kambheng), who has just returned from studying in Europe, have arrived in Kuala Lumpur from from Singapore. The Royal party are expected to make a stay there of several days, a suite of rooms having been reserved for them in the F.M.S. Railway Hotel.

PREY MADE TO PAY.

Germany's Loot of Captive Countries.

Germany has won $20,000,000,000 thus far in the war in loot of captured countries. The Frenchman has lost the fear of death and won immortality.

In these words Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, San Francisco, recently returned from the western front, contrasts the spirit of the powers now in death grip for the mastery of the world.

"The ten commandments are a great burden in war, materially speaking," Dr. Hillis says, and adds that the great question is whether the force that deliberately casts aside that burden shall win and rule.

"I have seen the Frenchman, covered with slime and vermin, climb out of a trench for the attack with a divine light on his features. And I have seen the German soldier, fat with the loot of ravished lands, spending but eight hours in the twenty-four in the trench, and idling the rest of the day while his prisoners do the work behind the lines in disregard of solemn covenants of the nations."

Explaining in more detail the advantage in this particular of discarding honour as an ally in war, Dr. Hillis says that 2,000,000 ally troops at the front, 1,000,000 will be in the trenches and the other 1,000,000 occupied with the drudgery of road building, transport, trench digging and the other menial tasks of war; but that of 2,000,000 German troops, 1,000,000 will be resting while prisoners are forced to the hard work close behind the lines, in direct contravention to treaty obligations.

Dr. Hillis, who has made a thorough investigation on the ground of German atrocities, says that the unspeakable conduct of German soliders against civilian populations is by order of their officers and for a carefully considered purpose.

"Germany herself claims," Dr. Hillis says, "that she has stolen $30,000,000,000 of property from looted countries, English bankers tell me they will admit that what she has taken amounts to $20,000,000,000 or nearly her entire war debt, and this estimate does not take account of the labour of captured peoples, who are now working to provide food for German soldiers.

"Germany could well afford to give up Belgium, and pay for all the submarined ships, if she might be allowed to keep the oil fields of Rumania and Southern Russia, the iron mines of France and the rich lands of the Balkans; for, stripping every captured country clean of materials and machinery, she has taken a loot that is practically equal to her entire war debt. The allies have no such method for discharging their obligations."

On the other side of the picture, Dr. Hillis went on to speak of what he had observed in his speaking tours for each of the three Liberty bond issues, of the change in the temper of the American people.

"When you light a fire," he says by way of illustration, "there is at first considerable smoke but not much heat. But now the coals are burning. America is falling into step as one regiment. The transformation was slow in some of the agricultural districts. But in the last four days there has been a great change, particularly in the Middle West. The Liberty bond sales show it. I have seen it.

"In Iowa, Minnesota, the two Dakotas and Nebraska there were until recently 1000 German teachers in the schools who were actually teaching American children to sing, 'Deutschland Uber Aller.' This is no idle exaggeration. It is the simple truth. It is amazing that the people of those states should have permitted it. They do not now."

Dr. Hillis said it had been discovered that these teachers has been telling their children that the acts of the German soldiers were only the usual treatment of women and children by soldiers in war, and that Sherman, on his march to the sea, had "shot the bodies of women out of cannon."

In his lecture, Dr. Hillis will say that America had well nigh lost the power to sublime anger until slowly America began to realise that the almost unbelievable stories of German atrocities were true.

In his lecture, which he gives this afternoon and evening at the Scottish Rite Hall, Dr. Hillis will say that America had well night lost the power of sublime anger until slowly America began to realise that the almost unbelievable stories of German atrocities were true.

"There will be nothing like that behind the allied line, there never has been anything like it in modern history," Dr. Hillis says. "And it was all done with the purpose of terrorising the soldier in the front trench, who should hear what had befallen his loved one."

Reading the reports from the western front to-day, in the light of what he saw last summer when he was in France and knew the number of troops available, Dr. Hillis says the situation at the present moment is most critical.

"Not willingly are the allies giving up day after day strategic positions, hills 500 feet high, to retire to the valley beneath the guns on the hill. The power that fights without honour is advancing.

"The Frenchman has become divine. He does not look to survive the war. He has found immortality, and does not fear death. England, too, has seen the meaning of the struggle, and America has seen it. But shall the power of righteousness and justice conquer the that rights without honour?"

Reserves, stolen supplies and a freedom from the restraints of the ten commandments are on the side that is advancing to-day on the western front, and the situation is "serious," Dr. Hillis says.

And when will the end come? That—being the ultimate question—could not be entirely avoided.

"Well, to be safe, I would say sometime in this century," Dr. Hillis said.

Korean Tobacco.

The *Seoul Press* reports: Mr. W. G. Bennett, of Bennett & Co., Chemulpo, has come to an arrangement with all the tobacco planters in North Kyong Province, with the consent and approval of the Provincial Office at Taiku, and the Finance Department of the Government-General in Seoul, whereby he controls for a period of five years the export to foreign countries of all Japanese leaf tobacco produced in the Province, after the demands for home consumption have been amply provided for. As is well known, North Kyongsang Province is proved to be the best in Korea for the cultivation of tobacco; but up to the present there has been no particular control over the industry. This has now been remedied, and every encouragement is being given the planters, under the direction of Government experts to improve the cultivation, curing and grading of the leaf. Under expert guidance there is every reason to believe that the export trade in tobacco will become an important one for Korea.

ENGLAND TO-DAY.

Impressions Coming Home.

Three years and seven months ago I left England for the Continent on duty connected with the war, and since then I have made only two or three short visits to this country at intervals of more than a year. On each occasion, coming with a mind prepared by absence for fresh impressions, I have been struck by the change which has come over the country and the people. How vividly do I remember the mingled emotions of the nation as the tremendous news of the war broke upon us. To many, to myself among them, it seemed that most of our fellow-countrymen were utterly unable to form any conception, even a remote one, of the magnitude of the issue forced upon us. Who does not remember the cricket matches at Lord's, the lawn tennis, and all the other amusements which for a time went on just as before, as if we were completely unaware that the trumpet of Armageddon had sounded? That war was a new sensation, lending itself, together with much that was noble, to a thousand manifestations of the old spirit of snobbishness, false sentiment, and notoriety hunting.

When I returned a year later I found much searching of heart as to the respective merits of voluntary or compulsory service. The question of national food supply had not even begun to occupy the minds of the masses. Not a thought was given to this tremendous problem. We were making great efforts in the field but the impression of complete absorption of the home population in the one and only issue facing the nation was wanting. London went its way as before, and "business as usual" was still the motto of many minds, if not of most.

Another year passed, and again I came back, this time with greater difficulty and at greater personal risk owing to German submarine activity. It was another England that awaited me, an England which had learned many lessons and suffered many losses, an England sobered but purified by the ordeal, an England learning slowly but surely the magnitude of the task confronting her, and realising by degrees that the hour was approaching when her destiny would be decided.

And now again I am in England, in these fair March days when the land is flooded with sunshine and the promise of spring. What is the impression which England makes on me to-day? It is one that any Englishman may reverently thank God for experiencing. The Day so long desired by our adversary has dawned, the hour in which England's fate hangs in the balance is here. As I have passed through the streets of London, travelled in the Underground or in omnibuses, taken my simple meals in public restaurants or teashops, mingled with the crowds in the busy thoroughfares, or conversed with friends in the retirement and intimacy of home, I have found one spirit animating my fellow-countrymen. Not a spirit of boastfulness or arrogance, not a spirit of pride or overweening self-confidence, but a quiet, resolute, calm spirit of steadfastness and courage such as I have never in my life met before. Social distinctions have not disappeared, but the spirit of brotherhood and sisterhood has asserted itself in a way never before revealed. For the first time since the war, which has worked so many and such wonderful changes, I find myself in a great family bound together by the most sacred of ties as by the most sacred of sorrows. At this supreme moment in our nation's life, when everything, yes, everything depends on the spirit of its sons and daughters, I feel, for the first time since the outbreak of the war, that its lesson has been learnt and laid to heart, and that as a people we are prepared for any trials, sacrifices, and privations that this most searching of tests may impose upon us. There is no mistaking the seriousness with which the issue is being watched by all our fellow-countrymen. Young and old, men and women, boys and girls—all are alive to it, and all are facing it with a calmness for which I, as an Englishman long resident abroad, cannot feel too proud or too thankful. How often during the war have not the words of Shakespeare, who knew and interpreted the heart of England better than any other has ever done, echoed and reechoed through my memory:—

Naught shall make us rue,
If England to itself do rest but true!

To-day the conviction is irresistibly borne in upon me that the steel of character has been tempered more finely by the fierce trial through which we have for over three years and a half been passing, and that naught, indeed, shall make us rue, because England is in very deed, resting and will continue to rest true to itself.—*Times*.

CANTON NEWS.

The Floods Still Continue.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

Owing to the continued heavy downfall of rain, the waters of the harbour have risen to a considerable height and many low-lying streets in the City have been submerged. Numerous telegrams have been received from various districts reporting that the great floods on various rivers not only show no signs of subsiding but are increasing. The Flood Relief Society of Canton has held several meetings to discuss means to render succour to the flood sufferers. The Society has asked the Financial Department of Canton to appropriate a big sum of money as a Flood Relief Fund. The River Defence Commissioner has notified the public that no steamer or ship will be allowed to proceed at full speed in the flooded regions.

Although the Peking Government has not recognised the sale of the gunboat Kwonghai by the Canton Government, it is reported that the boat has returned to Canton and that the bargain for it has been settled. The buyer, it is stated, is Li San-seon.

According to information received from Swatow, it is stated that in view of the attack upon Chuichow by the Fukien Army, the Consuls at Swatow have jointly requested the Chinese Government not to attack Swatow.

It is stated in a telegram received from Peking that Lung Chai-kwong has consulted with the Premier on the following three measures:—(1) To allow Lung Chai-kwong to borrow money with certain property in Canton as security; (2) To recruit ten more battalions of troops; and (3) That all Government troops attacking Kwangtung should be under his control.

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TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

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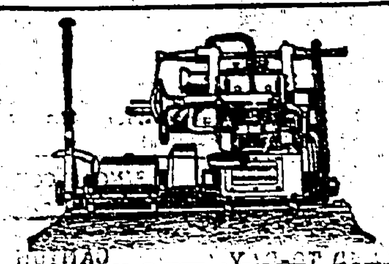

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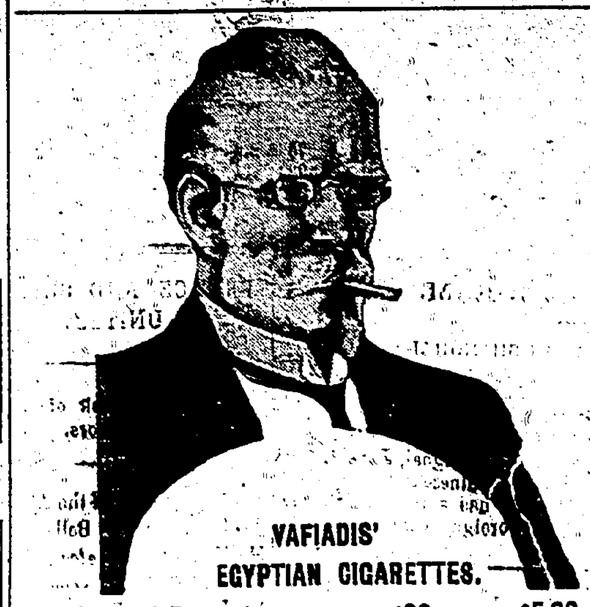

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GENERAL NEWS.

Fine Art of Brokerage.

Brokerage is a fine art in Japan, and the least shortage in any market is the signal for a new variety to come into existence. We know the telephone broker of old; the freight broker we have had with us ever since the war boom started. The latest variety we have heard of is the morphine import permit broker. It is said that this brokerage runs as high as Y100 per lb. owing to the rarity of permits and the difficulty of getting them. Consequently, though the rates make freight broking look very cheap, it is not believed that there is any money to speak of in the new enterprise.

Geisha Restriction.

The local authorities have issued new regulations for geisha and yatona (a cheap sort of geisha who acts as a waitress at dinners), says the *Japan Chronicle*. So far these women have been allowed to practise their profession at any time of the day or night, but under the new regulations they are forbidden to wait upon customers after midnight, while they must obtain permission of the police authorities to make any journeys which necessitate sleeping at places other than their own houses. The avowed object of the regulations is to improve public morals. The geisha and yatona, who claim that they make most of their money after midnight, are alarmed by the regulations. The keepers of geisha have appealed to the authorities either to postpone the operation of the regulations or to extend the time limit to 1 o'clock in the morning, but it is reported that the authorities have flatly refused to consider the appeal.

The Bank Figures.

Oldham's Tank bank receipts amounted to £1,529,259. Included in the total were several thousands of pounds in gold. Sir John Leigh, who invested £50,000, described Germany as a decrepit vulture of civilisation, and said that her violation of the precedents which gave international law effective sanction had cancelled the law of three centuries. The New York Tank total recently amounted to $1,500,000. The final figures for Coventry Tank week showed that the total will be approximately $1,380,000. The feature of the week was the number of certificates purchased. The Highways Committee of the London County Council decided that from March 4 to March 8, when London was visited by Tanks, persons entering the tramway cars on the Victoria embankment between 10.30 a.m. and 4 p.m. be allowed to travel free for any distance on any one car on production of a Tank War Bond. The number of new War Savings Associations formed during the week ending February 16 was 176, and the total number of local War Savings Committees on February 6 was 1,853.

Egyptian and a Constable.

At the London Police Court, before Mr. de Grey, Mohammed Hassanein Abd-el-Razek, 32, Egyptian, described as a lecturer, of Arlington, residing at Holland-road, Kensington, was charged with obstructing H.M. sergeant in the Special Constabulary. The officer said that he was regulating the traffic at a shelter on Saturday night when he had difficulty with the defendant, who wanted to cross from one platform to another without first going up stairs. Special Constable McLauchlin said that when he told the defendant to "shut up and go away," the latter wished to charge him for using the words. The witness told him that he was unaware that there was a law against using that expression. Mr. de Grey.—Neither do I know of one. It is not even an offence under the Defence of the Realm Act. (Laughter.) The defendant protested against having been locked up in a cell. He said: "I was on to the police station intending to make a charge against the special policeman, and they locked me up instead." Mr. de Grey.—We all have to put up nowadays with a great deal that we do not like. I take into consideration that you are a foreigner, and I shall discharge you.

GENERAL NEWS.

Military Service.

There is one means of increasing the chances of being rejected for military service which is said to have so far escaped the notice of the authorities, but which is of long standing says the *Japan Chronicle*. It is for the conscripts living in town to get themselves domiciled in the rural districts, there to undergo the conscription examination. The explanation is that those living in towns are generally weaker than the peasants or fishermen, and therefore, the town conscripts stand a better chance of "getting safely through the examination" when examined in the rural districts and compared with the apparently stronger physique of the country dwellers. The matter is now engaging the attention of the Osaka Gendarmerie, who have begun making investigations. They have so far ascertained that those guilty of the practice number 500 to 600, and some arrests are expected to follow, although if the men have been fairly examined and rejected it is difficult to see with what they can be charged except false registration.

Theft of Drawings from Dunlop Works.

A man named Nakada Tadashi, aged 32, living in Yakumo-dori 3-chome, Kobe, and another man have been arrested on a charge of stealing some important drawings from the Dunlop Works, Kobe, says the *Japan Chronicle*. Nakada was employed by the Dunlop Works for some years until 1915, when he established an iron workshop on his own account. He has been successful, and is now employing a score of workers. It is alleged that he intended to extend his operations and for the purpose of facilitating his work tried to steal some drawings for the manufacture of certain motor-car accessories and other machinery from the Dunlop Works. Some time in 1916 Nakada approached a man named Shibata Unosuke, a graduate of the Kobe Technical School, who was then working at the Dunlop Works, asking him to obtain possession of the drawings wanted in return for a remuneration of Y200. Shibata accepted the offer, and stole many drawings up to December of last year. The theft was reported to the police, who have now succeeded in tracing the stolen drawings. The men arrested are still under examination.

3,000 Espionage Convictions.

Washington, April 25.—Refuting recent charges that the Department of Justice had not been active in combating enemy propaganda within the United States, the Department to-day reported that at least 3,900 convictions had been obtained during the last year under "wholly inadequate Federal laws against sabotage, disloyal utterances, and other forms of interference with the war." These figures were gathered from partial reports of United States attorneys and actually represent only a small part of the Department's work of policing the country, it was said. On charges of interfering with operation of the draft, 3,465 persons have been convicted or have pleaded guilty, and 181 have been acquitted. Under the Espionage Act, which has been stretched to cover many varying cases of disloyalty, there have been 226 convictions and 17 acquittals. Under general war statutes 228 have been convicted and 89 acquitted. Twenty-three persons have been found guilty of making threats against the President and ten acquitted on this charge.

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TRAINING POLICE-WOMEN.

Pioneer Work in Bristol.

The world moves so quickly nowadays that there maybe by now a dozen schools in England for the training of policewomen; but with Bristol rests the honour of having the first. It was started as soon as women began to undertake patrol and police work; and its influence is felt and its advice and help are asked far and wide over provincial England.

The school is conducted under the management of a committee representing all the principal or local associations for the care of women and children and for social progress in general. Its first step is to find women suitable for police or patrol work, and test those who offer their services, of whom it finds about 10 in every 100 suitable for the difficult task that has to be undertaken. The women selected (many of them being nurses, midwives, or social workers, or women patrols from other places) are put through a three months' training. In the first month they are sent to Police Courts under the charge of an officer, and in the evenings go on patrol in Bristol City or outlying districts, spending the remainder of the day in the practice of report writing and the study of first aid, drill, and elementary criminal law." At the end of the month they are "weeded out," and those selected spend the second month as voluntary helpers (still under the school) in the offices of the Bristol Civic League, gaining experience in case-investigation, in the home and social conditions of the working classes, and in the powers and duties of the various public authorities and voluntary organisations, while continuing at the school their drill, patrol duty and occasional classes. The third month brings more varied work. The party breaks up, one recruit going to another town for practical experience under a patrol leader, a second becoming a probationary "super-patrol," a third a munitions policewoman; the object being to give each recruit as varied an experience as possible before she takes a post and receives a training certificate. By this means only carefully selected and thoroughly trained women are entrusted with work that is as difficult as it is useful. The school, with its years of experience behind it, is also able to act as a bureau of information and advice to other towns than Bristol.

Incorporated with the school and sharing the same office are the Bristol Voluntary Patrols, who, for three years and more, have been carrying out—voluntarily, as the name implies—regular beats in the public parks and other places most frequented by the young. We in London are already accustomed to the unobtrusive supervision exercised by our women police; and in Bristol, too, they have realised that "it is the presence of the patrol rather than what she actually does which is her best contribution towards public welfare." At railway stations, outside barracks, in thoroughfares where girls loiter, at places of entertainment, in slums, wherever there is likely to be young life "at a loose end" or a crowd working itself into excitement, the Bristol women patrols are present as a guiding and steadying influence. And perhaps the finest tribute that could be paid to them was expressed in the words of a police constable who had watched them dealing with a rowdy gathering outside a drill hall. "Stick to it!" he said, "you're going the right way to work." The officers in charge of the troops there drilling said the same thing in more official language.

Another organisation which is proving itself to be of great value is the Somerset super-patrols with whom, as was said above, the police recruits are associated during the third month of their training. The super-patrols are paid by voluntary funds and have no official powers; but they wear a uniform, with the N.U.W.W. armlet, and carry a card signed by the Deputy Chief Constable, authorising the police to give them every assistance in their power. Thus they have the prestige of the police force behind them, and, being at once official and unattached, inspire confidence in people who might be shy of taking their troubles to the local clergy or residents. Their aim is to be, first, the friends of the people, and only secondly a terror to evil-doers; and their worth is gratefully acknowledged alike by the governors, and the governed.

At Bristol and all over the country there is need of more women to work in this important branch of national service, and of funds to prepare and maintain them. It is work for which by no means every woman is fitted; it needs education, health, and strength of character. But it is work that offers a beneficent and interesting career; and it is work that is not likely to be thrown on the scrap heap when the war is over.—*Times*.

Recruiting Officers Swamped.

San Francisco, May 23.—Army recruiting officers here are swamped with applications. Seventy were examined in one day. About 20 from the Chinese quarter joined the army on May 20. Four veteran Russian aviators from Vladivostock attempted to enlist in the American flying service, but were barred by the rule against foreigners. They hope to be able to secure a special permit from Washington.

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Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

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NOTICES.

G. R.

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MARRIAGE.

SLEIGH-YEARDYE.—At the Peak Church, Hongkong, on Saturday, June, 1st 1918, Edward Mason Sleigh to Muriel Yeardye.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1918.

THE BRUTAL HUN.

Scarcely a week goes past without some further evidence being forthcoming of the barbarous manner in which the Hun wages war. From the time of the sinking of the Lusitania, the pilleging of Belgian towns and villages and the air raids on defenceless open towns, down to the torpedoing of hospital ships and the deliberate bombing of hospitals, the record of the Germans in this war has been one which will cause the name of the Boche to be spoken of in terms of the utmost loathing and disgust for generations to come. The Allies are fighting in this war, not against men who mould their conduct in accordance with the traditions of civilised soldiers, but against an armed mob which allows its worst passions to run riot and which stops at nothing in its efforts to beat down the opposing forces. We have heard a lot about the "ordinary German," being a decent, harmless sort of a fellow, but a tree is to be judged by its fruits, and, knowing what the men of the German Army, individually and collectively, have done in this war, we must be excused if we do not accept the German on his own valuation.

The other day a story came through of the almost unbelievable callousness of the German airmen in intentionally raiding a British hospital centre where some of the worst wounded of our gallant soldiers were undergoing treatment. That story ought to be translated into every language in the world and spread broadcast, so that the peoples of all countries may know the type of beast against which the Allies are warring. The hospitals were well marked, the Germans knew the business they were on, and they did not hesitate to visit fresh suffering and death not only on the poor helpless patients but on the heroic nurses as well. That incident alone is sufficient to show the German conception of warfare; it is unadulterated Prussianism in its most blatent form, and it is as far removed from the Allied ideals of chivalry as are the poles asunder. Another direction in which the Germans have infringed all the customary canons of warfare is in the treatment of war prisoners. Apart from the terrible sufferings which captured soldiers have to undergo in the German prison camps, evidence is now accumulating to show that the enemy has no scruples whatever in acting in the most barbarous way immediately after capture to those who have the misfortune to fall into his hands. It has always been customary when prisoners of war are taken to remove them to registered camps, but the latest German method appears to be to make use of captured Britishers by employing them individually and in batches in areas swept by our own shells. They have even been engaged in working on light railways, in feeding guns with ammunition and in various other ways, many of them being brutally knocked about with sticks and rifle butts in the process. Not only have some of these British soldiers been killed and wounded by shell fire, but others have died behind the lines of sheer weakness. That is the sort of treatment to which the Germans subject our men, and it must make all Britishers' blood boil to know these facts.

In matters of this sort the soldier is not alone to blame. He has his part in the barbarism, and he does not appear to resent carrying it out. But there is undeniable proof that these things are deliberately ordered from higher up. It is the Prussian military caste that makes war in this fashion, and the soldier, given full rein to his passion, makes no bones about obeying his instructions. The fact is that the Germans are tainted through and through with a philosophy of the kind which permits, and even encourages, these devilish acts. And until the Huns are purged of their ingrained brutality and shown by defeat that the Mailed Fist policy has no place in modern civilisation we may expect to see a recurrence of these incidents. It is the Allies' business to kill this German spirit, and they will not sheathe the sword until the triumph of higher ideals has been securely attained.

Half-time Education.

The legislation which is being initiated in the House of Commons to abolish, through the medium of the Education Bill, the pernicious half-time system in elementary schools, will commend itself to every right-thinking person. If this legislation is successful, and there is every appearance that it will be, another link with the old days, when child labour was disgracefully exploited, will have been snapped, and not before it is time. Indeed, one marvels that steps have not been taken long since to abolish the system. But it has taken this terrible war to bring whatever ideas there may have been on the subject to a fruition. That young children, neither physically nor mentally developed, should have been allowed to halve their days between work and school is nothing short of a national disgrace.

Indefensible.

The system has been especially prevalent in the North of England, where those of tender years have been employed for a certain number of hours per day in close and unhealthy factories doing their pitiful little jobs for about three shillings a week, and then, on the top of this, have had to put in the balance of their time at school. Their case, as regards their advancement in learning, has not always been sympathetically taken into consideration by those who have taught them. Too much has been expected of them, due consideration not having been paid to the fact that they cannot learn much while physically exhausted. While the system may have been advantageous to the industrial employer, it has been a distinct handicap to the children concerned. The employer has been in the position of procuring labour at a cheaper rate than he would otherwise have been able to do, but that factor is no justification for the perpetuation of a system which is morally, physically and educationally indefensible.

The Russian Chaos.

Russia's perturbed condition is very clearly manifested in one of to-day's telegrams, and from the statements made it would appear that affairs there are going from bad to worse. It is now the turn of the Soviets, just as it was the lot of Kerensky and Trotsky, the Leninists, the Maximalists and the Bolsheviks to find themselves perplexed by a "sea of troubles." Russia's particular trouble at present seems to be something in the nature of a counter-revolution supported, it is said, by Foreign capital. It appears to have been keeping the Executive of the Soviets very busy of late, and it is not improbable that it may lead to yet another form of government being tried. Russia is indeed in a most unhappy condition, and the prospect of a more stable and brighter state of affairs prevailing is a very remote one. The upheaval since the overthrow of the Monarchy has been gradually increasing in perplexities for all classes, and the country seems to be altogether incapable of being brought under a reasonable form of government, by which, as the result of a little patient experiment and practical organisation, Russia's many difficulties could be smoothed away and some hope entertained that her vast population and enormous natural resources would be utilised for the general good. Time alone can answer the question as to whether the Russians are capable of putting their house in order and bringing some sort of good Government out of the chaos that still afflicts their unhappy country.

Dr. Gilbert Reid's Activities.

Dr. Gilbert Reid, departed some months ago from China to the Philippines, is again in conflict with the authorities. It appears that, with two or three of his German friends, he was caught red-handed in the act of printing off large quantities of anti-Allied pamphlets in or near Manila. They were all arrested and report relates that Dr. Reid has been deprived of his rights as an American citizen by order of Mr. Lansing.

DAY BY DAY.

THINGS DONE IN HATE HAVE TO BE DONE ALL OVER AGAIN.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the second anniversary of the death of Lord Kitchener.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 2¾d.

Sir Charles Eliot.

Sir Charles Eliot was among the passengers who left for the North by the Korea Maru.

Billiards.

The final in the Palace Hotel billiards handicap is to be played to-morrow night at 8.30 o'clock. The finalists are Mr. C. Bond (owes 130) and Mr. Foulds (owes 120).

The Colony's Health.

During yesterday there were notified five cases of spotted fever (one fatal), one fatal occurrence of diphtheria and one non-fatal case of plague. All the sufferers were Chinese.

Old Residents Depart.

After a very lengthy residence in the East, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Clarke left for Home by the Korea Maru. They were seen off by a large number of friends, by whom they will be greatly missed.

Thieves in a Jewellery Store.

The proprietor of a jewellery store at 72, Queen's Road Central has reported that thieves entered his shop on the 3rd inst. and stole $10 in money and 56 pieces of jewellery, to the total value of $559.

Foul Play?

A Chinese has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from a severe stab wound in the abdomen and a lesser one in the left thigh. The body was found at the rear of a matshed theatre in Yaumati.

Royal Colonial Institute.

At the last meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute Sir Godfrey Lagden, K.C.M.G., in the chair, 159 Fellows and Associates were elected, including the following from Hongkong:—James B. Chapman, Fredrick J. Gellion, A.M.I.E., the Hon. Percy H. Holyoak, and Francis A. Wells.

Football Match.

The postponed replay to decide the United Services League championship took place at Happy Valley yesterday between the R. E. and the R. G. A. Since the end of the season proper, the Gunners have lost several of their best men, and the result—a win by two goals to nil for the Engineers—was only in accord with expectations. Mr. F. Black was the referee.

The Eyes of the Law.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, at the Police Court this morning, with attempting to steal a pair of trousers which were hanging from a bamboo pole, drying. He was observed by a Chinese constable from one end of the street and by an Indian Sergeant from the other. The Chinese constable said that when defendant saw the Indian Sergeant coming he threw himself flat on his back. Defendant told his Worship that he had nothing to say in answer to the charge. He was sent to prison for seven days' hard labour.

ENGLAND'S BEAUTY.

A Plea by Lady Lugard.

There has been a good deal of tree felling throughout the country necessitated by the war's requirement, says a Home paper. A certain amount of disfigurement to the scenery is naturally wrought, and some people have become indignant at the sacrifice of trees at Leith Hill. This brought a spirited reply from "Pro Patria," that a few trees did not matter at this time of trial to the country. Lady Lugard thereupon says that while all are ready to give everything that is needed for the quicker winning of the war, she thinks it not unpatriotic to plead for order in the taking, and to endeavour to protect as far as possible the beauty of that England for whose honour our men are so splendidly fighting.

COMPANY MEETING.

William Powell, Ltd.

(VERBATIM).

The seventeenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of Messrs. Wm. Powell, Ltd., was held at the Company's Offices to-day at noon. Mr. H. J. Gedge presided and there were also present Messrs. J. W. Taylor (director), H. O Holt (Secretary) and G. Martin and E. Mauricio (shareholders).

The Chairman (to Mr. Holt):—Will you read the notice convening the meeting, please?

The Secretary having read the notice.

The Chairman said:—The printed report and balance sheet of our account for the year ending 28th February, 1918, has now been in your hands for some days, and I will, with your consent, take them as read. Your Directors have great pleasure in presenting accounts showing such satisfactory results for the year's working, and I am sure that they will be equally satisfactory to you. As pointed out by your Chairmen at the last general meeting, the Company is passing through difficult and strenuous times in regard to obtaining imports from Europe and America, and owing to the scarcity of wool many woollen goods are unobtainable. Boots and shoes are also unobtainable from England, and we have to rely upon obtaining these articles from America, but in this regard it is worthy of mention that we have a large stock of boots and shoes and woollen goods sufficient for our needs for some time to come. The business transacted during the year under review has exceeded all records, and considering the difficulties prevailing in shipping and the shortage of merchandise in the markets in England, this result must be considered highly satisfactory, and shareholders are to be congratulated on the Company's success in obtaining regular supplies of merchandise. Turning to the balance sheet, you will see that our stock has increased from $170,266 to $177,359, an increase over last year of $7,093, which valuation is for under its replacing value to-day. Exchange, too, has benefited the Company, and we would wish customers to note that all our goods are marked at the rate of exchange ruling at the day the merchandise arrive, and customers consequently obtain the benefit of the high rate of exchange. The wholesale price of merchandise both in England and America has risen enormously, and if it were not for the high rate of exchange ruling for some considerable time past goods would have to be sold retail at prohibitive prices. Your management has adopted the policy of purchasing goods suitable to our requirements whenever offered. The sales for this year show a satisfactory increase on last year's account, and the business may be considered on a satisfactory and steady basis—with this one note of warning, that if this disastrous war continues for an indefinite period goods will be unobtainable or at least in any large quantities. Fortunately we have a stock to carry us on for some time to come. The profit for the year, including the amount of $9,932 82 brought forward from last account, is $57 883 33, and as stated your Directors propose to apportion it as follows:—To pay a dividend of 50 cents and a bonus of 30 cents, absorbing $16 800; to write off total also of fixtures and fittings, $4,364 14; to transfer to Equalisation of Dividend account, $10,000; to transfer to General Reserve, $15,000; and to carry forward to next year's account, $11,721 19. Gentleman, the balance sheet and report are now before you and are open for discussion. There being no questions, I beg to propose that the balance sheet, report and accounts, as presented, be adpoted and I call on Mr. Mauricio to second that.

Mr. Mauricio:—I beg to second that.

The Chairman:—It is proposed by myself and seconded by Mr. Mauricio that the report and balance sheet for the year ending February 28, 1918, be adopted. Those in favour? Those against? Carried unanimously. The next business before the meeting, gentlemen, is the election of directors. As will be seen from the report, Mr. Moxon applied for seven months' leave and I was invited to be managing director during his absence. Both of us retire according to the Articles and offer ourselves for re-election. Mr. J. W. Taylor was also invited to join the Board and his election requires confirmation.

Mr. Martin:—I beg to propose that Mr. Moxon be re-elected a director.

Mr. Mauricio:—I second.

The Chairman:—It has been proposed by Mr. Martin and seconded by Mr. Mauricio that Mr. Moxon be re-elected a director. Those in favour? Those against? Carried unanimously.

Mr. Holt:—I beg to propose that Mr. Gedge be re-elected a director.

Mr. Mauricio:—I beg to second.

The Chairman:—It has been proposed by Mr. Holt and seconded by Mr. Mauricio that Mr H. J. Gedge be elected a director. Those in favour? Those against? Carried unanimously.

Mr. Holt:—I beg to propose that Mr. J. W. Taylor be re-elected a director.

Mr. Martin:—I beg to second the motion that Mr. Taylor be re-elected a director of the Company.

The Chairman:—It has been proposed by Mr. Holt and seconded by Mr. Martin that Mr. J. W. Taylor be re-elected a director of the Company. Those in favour? Those against? The next business before the meeting, gentlemen, is the election of auditors. I beg to propose that Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth and Fleming be appointed auditors of the Company at an annual fee of $450.

Mr. Taylor:—I beg to second.

The Chairman:—It has been proposed by myself and seconded by Mr. Taylor that Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth and Fleming be elected auditors at an annual fee of $450. Those in favour? Those against? Carried unanimously. Dividend warrants will be ready to-morrow morning. That concludes the business of the meeting. Thank you for your attendance.

TENNIS LEAGUE.

St. Stephen's College v. Chinese Y.M.C.A.

The following are the results of the match, in the Junior Tennis League, between St. Stephen's College and Chinese Y.M.C.A., played on the Y.M.C.A. courts on Saturday:—

Loh Ching and Y. H. Liu lost to H. P. Yew and S. N. Ng 4-7, beat H. H. Tsoi and X. P. Liu 9-2, beat Britton and M. K. Yue 8-3.

Mocadsen and McPherson beat Yew and Ng 6-5, beat Tsoi and Liu 7-4, beat Britton and Yue, 6-5.

Rope and Mohler lost to Yew and Ng, 3-8, beat Tsoi and Liu 7-4, beat Britton and Yue 7-4.

Total:—Chinese Y.M.C.A., 57; St. Stephen's College, 42.

Wigwam v. Club de Recreio.

The full scores in this match were as follows:—

Soares and de Souza beat Brown & Crapnell 8-3, lost to Railton & Knoth 5-6, lost to Hobbs & Hicks 5-8.

Rall and Hyndman beat Railton & Knoth 8-3, beat Brown & Crapnell 7-4, lost to Hobbs & Hicks 4-7.

Hyndman and Gomes beat Brown 6-5, lost to Railton & Knoth 4-7, lost to Hobbs & Hicks 4-7.

Total:—Club de Recreio, 51; Wigwam, 48.

JUNIOR LEAGUE TABLE.

Standing of Teams on June 3, 1918:—

	P.	W.	L.	Pts.
Indian Schools	4	4	0	8
C. R. C. (C) ...	3	3	0	6
M. B. K. ...	4	3	1	6
Kowloon (C) ...	5	3	2	6
Chinese Y.M.C.A.	5	3	2	6
St. Stephen's ...	3	2	1	4
R. G. A. ...	4	1	3	2
Civil Service (B)	4	1	3	2
Dockyard R. C.	4	0	4	0
Queen's College	4	0	4	0

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

On the analogy of "Jerusalem artichoke" it does not follow that "Go to Jericho" has anything to do with the place to which the British have now gone. The phrase "Gone to Jericho" ("God knows where") has been associated with the manor of Blackmore, near Chelmsford, which bore the name. It was one of the palaces of Henry the Eighth's where he would often be lost to the world for a season in that pursuit of doubtful pleasures which is his chief title to oblivion. On the other hand, in days when the East was remote and vague enough, the phrase may have had the loose geographical significance that "Go to Jericho" ("Go to the devil," "Go anywhere in or out of the war"—Jericho will do") seems to have had from the first. The use of the latter goes as far back as 1648, for in the well-known Royalist paper *Mercurius Aulicus* of March 23-30 of that year, there appeared these lines:—

If the Upper House and the Lower House
Were in a ship together,
And all the base Committees
They were in another;
And both the ships were bottomless
And sayling on the Mayne,
Let them all goe to Jericho,
And ne'er be seen again.

* * * *

Among the minor German industries that the war has killed may be mentioned leech export. Owing to the medical ban in this country the leech has lost favour, but in America it still holds a certain place, and the best leeches came from Hamburg. The trade was in the hands of German Jews. An inferior brand comes from the South of France, and some from Egypt and Algeria, while a few—a very few—are produced from the Norfolk Broads and parts of Sussex and Kent. It might be worth while, even now, for those placed in suitable conditions to take up the market. Leeches are kept and fattened in specially designed, clay-lined ponds and it takes from two to five years to make them ready for use. They are packed in canvas bags or zinc-lined boxes for despatch. They will keep lively for years if kept in a little moss occasionally moistened with water. The wholesale price for the best is about 8s. a hundred, or, roughly, a penny an inch—the length of the leech." Forty years ago such a quantity would have been worth a sovereign.

* * * *

In view of our restricted food supply, will the frog come into its own in this country? asks a Home paper. It is a taste that might with advantage be more widely developed in England. In Norfolk and Suffolk frogs are occasionally served up with bread crumbs, but that is not the proper way. Only hindquarters are eaten on the Continent, and they may be bought in the market of many American towns. They are either grilled, accompanied with bacon or served in an omelette. Frog and bacon, by those who have eaten it, is declared superior to veal and bacon. Frog pie, another form of serving up, is sometimes most expensive. At a dinner given at Monte Carlo to celebrate a phenomenal run of luck a large frog pie was served which cost 600 francs, as truffles were mixed with the frogs.

* * * *

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Limerick has refused to grant his Cathedral for a reqiem mass for Mr. Redmond on the ground that it would introdce politics into the service of the Church. It was in the neighbouring diocese of Kerry that the late Dr. Moriarty declared that "hell was not hot enough" for the punishment of the traitors. The English obituary notices described him as "patriotic, judicious." Incidentally, one has read something about reqiem services for executed rebels. It is all very puzzling. Is it the kind of politics which are introduced into the service of the Church that matter? Are some contagious, and others not? And if so, ought there not to be tables of prohibited politics set up at the church door?

FROM THE PULPIT.

Segregation.

Notes of a sermon by the Rev. J. Kirk Macconachie at Union Church on Sunday morning:—

"And being let go, they came to their own company."—Acts 4:23.

Misery, says Shakespeare, makes a man acquainted with strange bed-fellows, and it fell to the lot of many of the Lord's first disciples to enlarge their knowledge of their fellow creatures by being shut up with certain of them in prison. The case before us is the first instance, when John and Peter were put in ward overnight for healing a lame man at the Beautiful Gate of the temple. However, the charge could not be sustained, so in the morning, after repeated threatenings, they were set at liberty. "And being let go, they came to their own company," very different from that with which they had spent the night, the company of men and women who knew and loved the Lord, people who prayed and praised and believed—a change from the atmosphere of prison and police court to that of the Christian household. What change could be greater?

I take this small incident within an incident as suggestive of a process always and widely at work. "Being let go," it is the way of us all to come to our own company. So far as we are free in the matter we sort ourselves into groups whose members have common ground. Like draws to like, from nursery days onward. The process is inevitable, largely unconscious, but whether automatic or intentional it is constant, and in the course of it character is both shaped and revealed. Fortunately the process does not work unhindered. Our freedom of choice is in many respects but limited. Daily life throws us into contact with people of all sorts and conditions, many of them not personally congenial to us nor we to them. It is well, too, that we are not entirely free to follow our preferences, for to do so would be to make us even narrower than we are.

One half the world, it is said, does not know how the other half lives; the ignorance would be still greater but for the compulsion of circumstances which widens our association with our fellow creatures. Our own company is the happiest for us; we rest in it, come back always to it. But it would not be good for us exclusively, just as, while there is no place like home, character can hardly be developed if one never leaves it. True in general, this principle applies obviously to the effort to maintain a Christian character and profession in this world. If these depended upon always having congenial surroundings, they would soon cease to exist. It is not easy to keep your religion if nobody near you cares anything about it, yet such is the test which has to be met by many every day of their lives.

Young people go out every morning from quiet, godly homes and spend the day in offices, where mockery of everything good is the fashion. Men who would like to keep themselves pure have to live in messes where profanity and uncleanness are staples of conversation. The principles and the conduct of many are exposed to constant attacks which might make any of us tremble—I wonder how some of us would come through them. Still it is not all loss, for the fight against hindrances is the exercise which strengthens the archer. Is one, then, for the sake of experience, to put oneself in the way of such temptations? Is more than those two Apostles would have done right in breaking the law in order to see the inside of a prison. Life will provide you perforce with sufficient acquaintance with the seamy side without your going about to seek for it. You may meet what comes upon you with a clear conscience, and therefore gain something from it. But to put oneself in the way of contamination on the plea of gaining experience is a fatal blunder, in which one stands only self-condemned.

Young men in particular, as we know, are betrayed through this hoary fallacy, generally—shame to say—by men senior to themselves in years or position, the devil's own recruiting agents in this Colony and elsewhere. In the twenties we are sensitive on the subject of inexperience, do not like to be twitted with ignorance of "life," though by the time he is forty many a man curses the day he made acquaintance with much that has done him no good and which he could be but too glad to get rid of. Woe to the older man who plays on youth's sensitiveness to draw it away from its ideals! Good were it for that man that he had never been born. When you are "let go," keep with your own company. When you are free to choose, associate with friends who will help you to aim at what is better, not those—and they are many—who excuse or incite toward what is worse.

Turn now to another aspect of this tendency to sorting out and segregation—its revealing aspect. What we really are appears when restraints are slackened and we are free to choose. In early life, say, one leaves home, and goes out into the world to make one's way, or mar it. The youth, we say in how many regrettable instances, would have been all right, only he fell into the wrong company. True in a way, still he made one of the number, and there was other society he could have selected had he been so minded. I have seen the worse choice made, pretty deliberately, in not a few cases.

There is a sense in which all of us who live abroad are exposed to the same test, whatever our years. We are away from home, and many of us behave more like children freed from restraints than adult citizens conscious of a share in a civilising or even an Imperial mission. A type of life is indulged in by many in the East whose outstanding characteristic is the dropping of restraints customary in the Homelands, often under the disloyal and insulting plea that those restraints are pretty much hypocrisy. Hypocrisy they may have been consciously or otherwise, on the part of those who, now that they are free, abandon them but let them speak for themselves only.

A Shanghai paper lately had a long article enquiring why the majority, as it alleged, of newcomers to the East deteriorate. Well, whether majority or minority, is it uncharitable to suggest that it may be less a case of deterioration? Having got their freedom they have found their level. In a new place they have built up a fabric of social life which suits them, have shown that the quietness and self-control of their career in the Homeland were not part of themselves but only imposed by circumstances. Time and chance happen to all men, and produce suprising revelations. The removal of restrictions always brings out something more of the inner self, it may be for better, it may be for worse. That is what happens with many out here. As soon as they land they are conscious of relaxation of bonds. Oftener than not, men have more command of money, and women much more command of time. They are free also from conventions which tend to strictness in the Old Country, and influenced by another set of conventions, quite as intolerant, which make for laxity. Such is the test: how are you showing up in it?

Now in thinking of this subject, it is fitting that we consider the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ. Though He was rich, yet for our sakes He became poor. He "came unto His own," says the Apostolic writer; that is to say of His grace He made Himself one with us, and was "not ashamed to call us brethren." Of Himself He said, "For judgment am I come into the world," and by judgment He does not mean necessarily condemnation, but discrimination, whether the result of the discrimination be condemnation or approval. Christ is in the world a centre of decision, a rallying point, a revealer to men of what they are by offering them the supreme choice as to what they wish to become. "My sheep hear my voice," He says and again "Every one that is of the truth heareth my voice." Souls who have affinity with Him He draws to Himself. Such are found in every land, often imprisoned by ignorance, but when the doors are opened they go to their own company as steel flies to the magnet.

Jesus Christ is the ultimate test of human hearts. In the real core of our natures, which alone counts for anything, we are either for Him or against Him. And so we are classing ourselves all the time whether we reflect on it or not, placing ourselves on one side or the other of that ultimate dividing line which not only exists here but will subsist beyond earthly transactions. A time is coming when the distinctions between white and black, rich and poor, learned and simple, dull and clever, will seem small indeed, and very small we shall feel that ever we made so much of them. Then, according to our Lord's parable of final discrimination, what men are will appear, and will often be other than they have seemed. Before the Son of Man on the throne of His glory reality comes to light. Souls find their fit companionship, no less certainly than sheep and goats separate themselves and segregate, kind along with kind. There is nothing arbitrary about God's judgment and awards. We judge ourselves, we are doing it every day. We prepare by our lives and our aims for the time, wherever and however it may come, that we are finally let go, and make our way to our own company.

JAPANESE IMITATIONS.

Some Complaints from Australia.

A tremendous business is being done between this country and Australia, owing to European manufacturers being otherwise engaged for the duration of the war says the *Japan Chronicle* Much of the Japanese-made stuff sent to Australia is of very poor quality, but buyers take it because there is no alternative but to go without. The question of Japanese competition is being considered, however, and Australian manufacturers and buyers are keeping a close watch on things. Recent papers from Australia contain some interesting references to Japan's trade and business methods. "What united action can we take to see what we, as representatives of the British manufacturers, can do, not only to regain lost trade for our principals, but to increase it?" asked Mr. M. C. Coates, president of the Australian Association of British Manufacturers and their representatives at the annual meeting held in Melbourne last month.

Mr G. T. Milne, British Trade Commissioner in Australia, said that there never was a time when close co-operation between all the factors of production and distribution was more necessary in Great Britain and Australia.

Mr. T. W. Heath (Messrs. T.W. Heath and Co., Ltd., of Sydney) said that many business men in Australia were sending registered designs of British goods to Japan to be copied and put on the Australian market.

"I cannot say of my own knowledge that the practice is widespread, but I certainly think if British subjects are sending British manufacturers samples to Japan so they may be copied there it is one that should be stopped by some means or other," said Mr. R. H. Butler (secretary for the Australian Association of British Manufacturers).

He expressed the opinion that at the time when so many British manufacturers were engaged in the production of war materials the future possibilities of British trade should be conserved as much as possible, so that business could be resumed after the war when trade was flowing back to its former channels.

Mr. Butler stated that instances had been brought under his notice of close imitation of British goods by Japanese. Not only were goods closely copied so far as their appearance was concerned, but even trade-marks had been used.

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY LIMITED.

The business of the manufacture and sale of ice and the business of cold storage hitherto carried on by the Hongkong Ice Company Limited has been acquired and will in future be carried on by the Dairy Farm Company Limited. Consequent upon such acquisition the name of the Dairy Farm Company Limited has been duly changed to "THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD STORAGE COMPANY LIMITED" and its business will in future be carried on under the new name.

M. MANUK,
Secretary.
THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD STORAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

A RAILWAY TRIP.

Sequel in the Police Court.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, C. Carlow and J. M. B. Ozorio were charged with attempting to defraud the Canton-Kowloon Railway, and also with attempting to leave the Colony without a permit from the Governor on May 24.

Mr. T. H. King, A. S P, prosecuted and said defendants left Kowloon at 10.28, taking tickets to Sam Shui. When the train left Sham Shui the Police examination officer boarded the train, when the defendants jumped off to the platform. He asked them for their permits, but they did not say anything.

The defendant Ozorio said they had no intention whatever of defrauding the Railway. If they had, they would have been hiding and not standing in a conspicuous place on the platform.

In reply to his Worship, defendants said they had gone beyond the station for which they had tickets, but they had been looking for a guard to whom to pay the excess fare.

Sergeant Hoare said that when he boarded the train the two defendants were standing on the platform. He could not say whether they had tickets. The train was in motion.

His Worship said were was no evidence that defendants had tried to defraud the Railway. If they had been called upon do so they would have paid up like a shot. He was going to strike out this summons.

Mr. King applied for an adjournment, but this was not granted.

The second charge, of attempting to leave the Colony without a permit, was then proceeded with.

The defendant Ozorio said they did not attempt to do so. When they bought their tickets the man asked them what nationality they were and they said Portuguese. They took tickets to Sam Shui.

Sergeant Hoare said it was his duty to examine police permits. He asked these two men for their passes and they said they had none, making the excuse that they did not know the regulations. He did not ask them where they were going. On the train they did not ask him if he could give them a permit to Sam Chun. He had the train stopped just outside the station.

The first defendant asked witness whether it was not a fact that he had asked him if a pass were necessary—could they proceed further with his permission.

Witness denied this, holding that he asked defendants first. He later saw them walking in the direction of Fanling, when they told him they had been to the Police Station and had asked the Sergeant there if they could proceed further.

His Worship pointed out that it made a difference to the case if the defendants had boarded the train with the intention of asking him if they could go further or if they boarded the train with the intention of escaping without a pass.

Defendants were discharged.

RAINFALL IN MAY.

The rainfall registered at the Botanic Gardens, during May was as follows:—

Date.	Inch.
1st	1.11
2nd	.01
3rd	—
4th	1.20
5th	.20
6th	.10
7th	.02
8th	.08
9th	1.98
10th	—
11th	—
12th	—
13th	—
14th	.01
15th	.03
16th	—
17th	.42
18th	.30
19th	—
20th	.11
21st	—
22nd	—
23rd	.03
24th	.42
25th	.01
26th	.21
27th	.12
28th	—
29th	2.00
30th	.40
31st	.03
Total	8 79

TRAMWAY RETURNS.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending 1st June, 1918:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate Receipts for 21 weeks.
This Year: ...	$13.182	294 131
Last Year: ...	13,533	288 899
Increase: ...	———	5 232
Decrease: ...	351	———

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—FURNISHED FLAT in Macdonell Road, from 1st July, all conveniences. Apply:—Box. 420. c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

NOTICE TO MOTORISTS.

A MEETING OF MOTORISTS will be be held on FRIDAY, 7th June, 1918 at 5.15 P.M. at the offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. HONGKONG, when proposals for the formation of an AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION in Hongkong will be submitted.

All owners of motor cars or motor cycles are requested to attend.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1918.

WAR CHARITIES.

A MEETING of the European members of the General Committee of the War Charities will be held in the Board Room of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. on FRIDAY 7th June, at 5.15 P.M.

Business:—To consider a suggestion for the stimulation of regular subscriptions to the Fund by inviting the corporation of the British Clubs in the Colony.

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P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office, Hongkong, 1st April, 1917. P. L. Knight, Acting Superintendent.

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Empress of Asia	—	Empress of Russia	—
Empress of Russia	—	Empress of Japan	11th Sept.
Empress of Japan	17th July	Monteagle	1st Oct.
Monteagle	27th July	Monteagle	—
Empress of Asia	—	Empress of Japan	—

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s.s.	"VENEZUELA"	July 17th.
s.s.	"ECUADOR"	Aug. 14th.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to:— Company's Office in ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Chater Road.

Telephone No. 141.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Ranagawa Maru T. 12,500	SATUR., 22nd June, at 11 a.m.
	*Mishima Maru T. 16,000	SATUR., 22nd June, at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.....	*Nikko Maru T. 9,600	SATUR., 15th June, at 11 a.m.
	*Aki Maru T. 12,500	SAT., 20th, July at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE.....		
LONDON, MELBOURNE, NEW YORK, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA	OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN. VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY IS., TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, & SYDNEY..... VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO AND PANAMA CANAL..... VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO..... VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.....	For date of sailing apply at the Company's Office.

‡ Omitting Shanghai &/or Moji. * Wireless Telegraphy.

HONGKONG—VICTORIA, B.C.—SEATTLE VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU AND YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Sava Maru," "Kashima Maru," & "Kateri Maru," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next sailings from Hongkong.

‡ Fushimi Maru	TUES.,	11th June, at 11 a.m.
* Kashima Maru	THURS.,	20th June, at 11 a.m.

‡ Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	8th June.
TENYO MARU	22,000	22nd June.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	16th July.
KOREA MARU	18,000	13th Aug.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
KIYO MARU	17,200	12th July.
ARYO MARU	13,500	6th September.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	8th November.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAICO, Manager. KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375,

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without Notice.

Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Hongkong, York Buildings. Managing Agents.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

JUNE 21 & AUGUST 31, 1918.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

—(o)—

Owners of The "SHIRE" Line of Steamers.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 10. Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE...	Linan	..... 5th June at noon.
SHANGHAI.....	.....Sulyang	..... 6th June at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....	.....Kaifong	..... 8th June at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....	.....Sungkiang	.....11th June at noon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong June 4, 1918.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjipanas ...	Java	in port	5th June	Java
Tjimanoek	Java & M'sar	in port	6th June	Shanghai

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, York Building. [15

Telephone No. 1574.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain		Leaving.
Haihong...	J. W. Evans. ...	FRI.,	7th June at noon.
Haitan ...	A. E. Hodgins...	Tues.,	11th June at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co., General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship		On
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Thur.,	6th June at d'light.
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Fri.,	7th June at 7 a.m.
TIENTSIN	Chipshing	Sun.,	9th June at d'light.
MANILA.....	Loongsang	Wed.,	12th June at 3 p.m.
MANILA.....	Yuensang	Wed.,	19th June at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE:—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai. These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily disorganized owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtsze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtsze Ports.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hollow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Labad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination, passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—NEW YORK.

Branches and Agencies in all parts of the Commercial World.

BANKERS.
FORWARDERS.
TOURIST AGENTS.

AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—the best form in which to carry travel funds.

[illegible] ROAD, CENTRAL. TEL. NO. [illegible]

SHIPPING NEWS.

Japanese Vessel Resold.

The Shokwa Maru, 3,300 tons deadweight, built in 1881, which was purchased by Messrs. Sato & Co. for Y.1,650,000, has been re-sold to the Kuhara Mining Co. for Y.1,800,000.

N.Y.K. Freight.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha recently proposed to raise the rate of freight on potato starch and oils to 1,000 shillings to England, but, as a result of negotiations with shippers the rate is now fixed at 900 shillings.

Transference Refused.

The Minister of Shipping has refused to allow the transfer of the Moor Line fleet, which was sold to Messrs. Arthur Capel & Co., of London, Newcastle, Cardiff and Paris. It is suggested that the ground for refusal is that Messrs. Arthur Capel & Co. have a French as well as a British business.

Awards to Members of Mercantile Marine.

A supplement to the "London Gazette" contains a long list of awards to officers and men of the Mercantile Marine in recognition of zeal and devotion to duty shown in carrying on the trade of the country during the war, and notification of a number of awards by Allied Governments.

Freights on Beans and Bean Cake.

The s.s. Kasuga Maru carried 2,000 tons bean cake from Dairen to Kobe at the rate of 80 sen per picul. The same steamer is arranged to make another trip between the above-mentioned two ports for transporting also bean cake for Messrs. Suzuki & Co. at the same rate of 80 sen per picul. The s.s. Tozu Maru No. 14, the Sung Mow Co., local agents, has under contract the conveyance of 13,000 piculs beans and bean cake consigned to Kobe for Y12,000 in a lump sum.

Contract for 9,000 Ton Class Steamer.

Referring to a report that the N.Y.K. has contracted to buy from the Kawasaki Dock Yard a 9,000 ton class steamer now in course of construction, the new steamer is to be completed in July next and is billed for a maiden return trip to Seattle under the charter of Messrs. Suzuki & Co. The delivery to the N.Y.K. on this account will take place in November or December. Her sales price at Y.900 per ton deadweight is a record. The previous record for larger-sidez steamer was Y850. —"Manchuria Daily News."

Roll of Honour.

Bombay, May 6.—A cablegram received here announces the death of Capt. E.S. Doughall, who was Assistant Engineer, Bombay Port Trust, from 1912, to January 1916, when he volunteered for active service and was given a commission in the Royal Field Artillery. He was sent to France almost immediately and received the Military Cross the following year and was wounded in the field. He was promoted to a Captaincy and was for some time acting Major in command of a Battery. Deceased, who was a member of the Bombay Light Horse and very popular in Bombay, was 32 at the time of his death.

Well-Known Officers Retire.

Mr. A. Malcolm, who came out to Shanghai on the old Tientsin and has spent forty-two years in the service of the China Navigation Company, left for Home via Japan and America, on May 25. Mr. J. Hildreth, chief engineer of the C. N. Poyang, left on May 25, in company with Mr. Malcolm on retirement on pension. Mr. Hildreth joined the company twenty-seven years ago and, on account of ill-health, has been advised to leave the coast. These are the first two to avail themselves of the new pension scheme that was laid down by the Arbitration Board in July last.

An Article on Sir W. Robertson

Mr. George Lambert having asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department if Mr. Lovat Fraser's article attacking Sir William Robertson, which appeared in the *Daily Mail* of January 21 last, was submitted to and passed by the Censor and if not, whether any action is to be taken, Sir George Cave says in a written reply:—The article in question was not submitted to the Press Bureau. It is under the consideration of the Director of Public Prosecutions.

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.
FORWARDING DEPT:

1a, Chater Road. Phone No. 1500.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents,

or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

NOTICE.

MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.
(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO.)
COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, KISHIDAKE, YOSHINOTANI, HOJO, NAMAZUTA, SAYO, KAMADA, SHINNEW, KAMIYAMADA, BIBAI and OYUBARI COAL MINES.

Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE, TOKYO.

BRANCHES AND REPRESENTATIVES:—NAGASAKI, KARATSU, WAKAMATSU, MOJI, KURE, KOBE, OSAKA, TSURUGA, NAGOYA, YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE, MURORAN, OTARU, VLADIVOSTOCK, PEKING, TIENTSIN, DAIREN, TSINANFU, HANKOW, SHANGHAI, TAIPEH, HONGKONG, CANTON, HAIPHONG, MANILA, SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA, LONDON & NEW YORK.

Cable Address:—
Hongkong:—"IWASAKI"
Canton, Haiphong:—
"IWASAKISAL."

Codes:—A1, A.B.C. 5TH ED., Western Union and Bentley's.

AGENCY FOR:—THE OSAKA MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD., OSAKA.

For Particulars Apply to:—
S. KAWATE, Manager,
No. 14, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"BESSIE DOLLAR,"

having arrived from Vancouver, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. and stored at consignee's risk.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the godown, where they will be examined on June 5th at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after June 7th/18 will be subject to rent.

No Fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for counter-signature.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COY.
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1918.

CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

S.S. "SIBERIA MARU,"

From SAN FRANCISCO VIA HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, AND MANILA.

The above named steamer having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 5th June, 1918, at 5 P.M., will be landed at consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on 9th June, 1918, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godowns, where it will be examined on 12th June, 1918, at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognised if filed after the 19th June, 1918.

T. DAIGO,
Manager.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1918.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"TRANSVAAL,"

having arrived from San Francisco, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., and stored at consignee's risk.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the godown, where they will be examined on June 5th at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after June 7th/18 will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for counter-signature.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COY.
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1918.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Alonzo M P	Ling C H
Bowman Miss A	Lin C S
Beckhouse Mr & Mrs J H	Lorendre Dr A F
Bronnler	Li Yen
Baptista A A	Lo Chenk Shi Mrs
Clark Mr & Mrs D	Leung Mr & Mrs S H
Chow In Sing Miss	Lo Shun Wan Mr & Mrs
Cha Chu Po	Leavelle A B
Cheng C	Matsushima K
Castro Mr & Mrs H A	Monabe S
Castro Miss B M	Marques M J
Carvalho Mrs J S	Nuttal B W
Chan K M	Place Miss M M C
Chilvers Mrs P T	Pinta C F P
Cushnie G M B	Segal Miss T
Domerach J	Steele J K
Douglas F S	Shall Y T
Elliot Sir Charles	Sutherland B
Elmwood Miss A J	San Joo Chinz
Ford R M	Tan Kin Woo
Fung C S	Tamudjam A T
Franklin Miss E	Taylor Miss M
Franklin Master W B	Trinidad D A
Frank M S H	Trinidad F A
Geary M	Wone C H
Gutierrez Mde Celis	Wong C Y
Gutierrez Mrs E	Wan Lo Shun Mr & Mrs
Gonzales Mr & Mrs J G	Woo C C
Hofstotter Geo	Wong Mun Chen
Ho W N	Whitham P P
Kam Mr & Mrs I S	Yager A
King Fua Yip	Yi, Leung Mrs
Kwan Mrs Yip	Yip Tak Wa Miss
Kuykendall Mr & Mrs J R	Yung Wing Chi
Kulka F	Young S C
	Yeung Po Kwan

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on May 1, 1918.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1917.	1918.
Tytam	56ft. 7in. Below overflow	61ft. 4in. Below overflow
Tytam Byewash	25ft. 4in. Below overflow	24ft. 9in. Below overflow
Tytam Intermediate	7ft. 10in. Below overflow	58ft. 3in. Below overflow
Tytam Tak	Under construction	49ft. 3in. Below overflow
Wong-nai-chung	34ft. 11in. Below overflow	38ft. 3in. Below overflow
Pokfulam	23ft. 12in. Below overflow	25ft. 7in. Below overflow

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1917.	1918.
Tytam	66.70	35.22
Tytam Byewash	.59	.77
Tytam Intermediate	1.86	11.43
Tytam Tak	27.10	491.70
Wong-nai-chung	6.01	5.14
Pokfulam	13.54	5.84
Total	115.10	546.16

Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of April

	1917	1918	
Consumption	205.64	270.99	M. gallons
Estimated population	267,929	271,500	
Consumption per head per day	13.1	2.10	gallons

Services to houses in the Kider Mala Districts were disconnected from Kider Malai and a supply was given by public street fountains only during April, 1917. Constant supply in all districts during April 1918.

KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL

	1917	1918
Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir	24ft. 5in. Below overflow	23ft. 4in. Below overflow

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1917	1918
Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir	146.90	142.04

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of April.

	1917	1918	
Consumption	23.75	36.21	M. gallons
Estimated population	90,800	102,600	
Consumption per head per day	11.3	11.9	gallons

The Government Analyst's reports show that the water is of excellent quality.

W. CHATHAM,
Water Authority.
Public Works Department.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension, Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Crowquill, from Brisbane.
Cumming, from Sydney.
Dambmowei, No. 52 Storey Owboon, from Bagansiapiapi.
Levine Elias, c/o American Consul, from Bandoeng.
Matsuya, from Singapore.
Moorebennett, from Saigon.
Reimere Employee Automobile Branch, from Manila.

J. K. GIBSON,
Superintendent,
Hongkong, May 23, 1918.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Wunchunfat, c/o Yingwah, No. 117, Tuckpoodao, from Shanghai.
Changchiming, 1st Kwangkingtai, from Shanghai.
Chunshun Yehwu, from Shanghai.
Vohshengcheang, Tsongkwei Tihongka, from Shanghai.
Mr. Szeyungsang, c/o Neewo & Co., 25, Kioling Street, from Shanghai.
Tongmoychun, Kungwoo Hotel, from Shanghai.

T. KRING,
Act. Superintendent.
Hongkong, May 10, 1918.

RUBBER SHARE REPORT.

PRICES BY MAIL From SINGAPORE Dated May 24th, 1918.

Sterling Shares.

	Nom. Value. 2/- Shares.	Buyers	Sellers.
Allagar	2/6	3/0	
Anglo-Java	5/0	6/0	
Anglo-Malay	10/6	13/-	
Batang Malaka	3/6	4/6	
Bekoh	2/3	3/9	
Bkt. Martajam	4/0	5/0	
Bkt. Sembawang	2/5	3/9	
Chersonese (F.M.S.)	2/9	3/6	
Chimpul	1/10	2/1¼	
Consolidated	11/-	14/6	
Heawood	3/0	3/9	
Kamuning Perak	3/6	4/6	
Kota Tinggi	2/9	3/6	
Labu (F.M.S.)	7/6	9/-	
Linggi Ord.	20/-	25/-	
London A. R.	7/6	8/6	
Merliman	4/6	5/6	
Padang Jawa	2/6	3/6	
Perak	5/9	6/9	
Port Dickson	2/9	3/9	
Selangor	25/-	30/-	
S'pore Para	3/6	4/6	
S'pore United	2/4	2/8	
Str. Settlements (Bertram)	5/-	6/-	
Sumatra Para	7/-	8/-	
Untd. Serdang Sumatra	11/-	12/-	
Untd. Sumatra	7/-	8/-	
Untd. Temiang	3/0	3/9	
Vallambrosa	17/6	19/6	
£1 Shares.			
Bkt. Rajah	160/-	190/-	
Castlefield	110/-	130/-	
Damansara	70/-	90/-	
H'lands & L'lands	60/-	70/-	
Kuala Lumpur	80/-	100/-	
Lanadron	42/-	46/-	
Langen (Java)	42/6	48/6	
Ledbury	55/-	65/-	
Lumut	40/-	47/6	
Malacca R. P. Ord.	80/-	100/-	
,, 7½ Pref.	70/-	80/-	
Nordanal	22/-	25/-	
Parmas	30/-	35/-	
Pegoh	45/-	55/-	
Rembia Ord.	28/6	32/6	
Rembia Pref.	35/-	45/-	
Rubber Plant Invest.	22/6	27/6	
Sapong	30/-	35/-	
Seafield	85/-	105/-	
Tebrau (Johore)	60/-	75/-	
Untd. Sua Betong	55/-	70/-	

Dollar Shares.

$1 Shares.		
Alor Gajah	3.00	3.25
Ayer Kuning	1.00	1.10
Ayer Molek	1.90	2.10
Balgownie	5.00	5.50
Bkt. Jelutong	.50	.60
Bkt. Katil	.70	.80
Glenealy	1.90	2.10
Jeram	1.15	1.30
Jimah	1.25	1.35
Malaka Pinda	2.00	2.10
Mandai Tekong	.60	.75
Pantai	1.10	1.35
Punggor	.50	.65
Tambalak	.80	.95
Ulu Pandan	.60	.75
Untd. Malacca	.90	1.00
$2 Shares.		
Kempas	7.50	8.25
Malakoff	4.00	4.65
New Serandah	3.85	4.20
Sandycroft	2.25	3.75
S'gei Bagan	2.75	3.25
Trafalgar	1.00	1.25
$5 Shares.		
Ayer Panas	8.25	8.50
Ch'kat Serdang	6.50	7.00
Haytor	7.00	7.75
Kelemak	5.50	6.00
Lunas	5.75	6.25
Mergui	6.00	6.50
Nyalas	5.75	6.15
Pajam	11.25	11.75
Radella	9.00	10.00
Telok Anson	9.50	10.00
$10 Shares.		
Bukit Timah	——	11.00
Pulau Belang	3.75	4.15
Tapah	13.00	14.00

Output of the Oilskin Trade.

Under the Defence of the Realm Regulations the Army Council require all persons engaged in the manufacture or repair of oildressed clothing, including oilskin frocks (jackets), trousers, long coats, sou' wester hats, capes and leggings, to furnish to the Director of Army Contracts such information as to their labour, plant and machinery and output, together with such further particulars of their business, as may be required on his behalf, and to verify the information in such manner as he may direct.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
JAPAN AND COAST PORTS			
Swatow and Singapore	Linsan	B. & S.	5, June
Java	Tjipanas	J.C.J. L.	5, June
Shanghai	Wosang	J. M. Co.	6, June
Shanghai	Tjimanoek	J.C.J. L.	6, June
Shanghai	Suiyang	B. & S.	6, June
Haiphong	Loksang	J. M. Co.	7, June
Shanghai	Kaifong	B. & S.	8, June
Tientsin	Chipshing	J. M. Co.	9, June
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitah	D. L. Co.	11, June
Shanghai	Sungkiang	B. & S.	11, June
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	12, June
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	15, June
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	19, June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kanagawa M.	N. Y. K.	22, June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Mishima M.	N. Y. K.	22, June
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	30, July

HOTEL LISTS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Anderson Miss A G	Krebs H
Abraham D	Kennett Mrs B A
Abrams M D	Kulka F
Branch Capt & Mrs E	Lewis Mr & Mrs D J
Burns N	Lay A H
Bohanan C O	Little A C
Birrell J D	Ludin G
Baring J H	Longfield S
Bonst Mr & Mrs A L	Lauritsen Mr & Mrs C
Birbeck R J	Leiria Mr & Mrs J J
Baxter H A	Lucas W H
Browall W G	Lozan R V.
Bellios Mrs E B	Larsen Capt T
Brown J A H	Mackean Dr G W
Bromley Mr & Mrs F G	May G H
Browne F B A	McInnes C M
Bremler P	Maslin H E
Brayn R F	McIntosh D C
Cumming Dr & Mrs H L	Molier A W
Clarke W E	Menlertzhagen Mrs
Cameron R V	McLean Lachlan Mr & Mrs J M
Courtney J D	Mander Princess
Campbell T W	Neeson Mr & Mrs W P
Coard P C	Nicholson M R
Claire W H	Nicolson J S
Carlton P	Nolazo H
Chilvers Mr & Mrs P	Olitsky Lt P K
Carpenter Mr & Mrs	Perry S S
Davis Mrs F E	Pritchard Mrs B
Donnell C J	Pfiffner A F
Dewar J	Petersen Mrs
Decker Miss K B	Rishwood M
Dixie A B S	Ritchie D
Douglass F S	Reay Miss F
Dahlin E	Ray E H
Drift Vander J B	Riechelman D
Renault Madam E	Roxburgh R B
Ford R N	Roth Mrs V
Forma Capt D A	Rouse Mrs
Frawley T D	Silas F D
Frank M S H	Spiers A W P
Fraser Capt Mrs	Stubbs A T
Forbes G A	Sheeham Miss H
Forbes Mrs	Seybt C E
Gossler Mrs S	Star A W van der
Gray Mr & Mrs I	Slade Mrs M
Greenberg C R	Sherwood Mrs G
Glen G F	Sweet and Miss C I
Gill O S	Sindeband F A
Griffin H	Steele J H
Hicks A	Sutherland B
Hall Capt T P	Schlandecker Eng
Hodgins Mrs A E	Thomsen P
Hooper A Shelton	Templeton C P
Harper G	Thompson F G
Houten D J Van	Thyssen Dr J F
Henderson C A	Thomas Mr & Mrs P
Feek J C B Van	Vint Thos
Innes Capt R	Weymouth Mr & Mrs R
Joseph E M	Wylie Mr & Mrs B
Joesland F E	Wagtendonk W J van
Karanjia Mr & Mrs N B	Wood G G
	Wilkie John

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Almond Mrs R	Legge Mrs B
Asger Dr & Mrs	Lambden A
Bannerman G	Lambden Miss E
Budge W	McAinsh Mr & Mrs
Cheng Mr & Mrs T S	McGee Mrs
Course Mr & Mrs	Morley W
Culhane Mrs T B	Morton A
Cumming Mrs	Moore B J de
Fritz C	Passmore Mrs W C
Gregory Mr & Mrs	Richardson Mr & Mrs G E
Haywood G B	Sleigh E M
Hoy A W T	Starkey Mr & Mrs Stubbings
Hammes C J	Todt A L
Hatfield J	Underwood Mr & Mrs
Jackson Mr & Mrs Wm	White Mr & Mrs J W
James B	
Joseph J	
Kilbee Mrs L	
Kincaid C D	

GRAND HOTEL.

Austin D	Hennessy H J
Bradsy C	Herney H D
Brooks J P	Johanson F
Croswell H M	MacDonald F
Orux Dr & Mrs J M	Oliver C L
Cummins T J	Purdy W T
Delaney J	Purgold G E
Dannelly L	Reilly F T
Faithfull P C	Wall C M

PEAK HOTEL.

Adams Mr & Mrs F R J	Lammert Mr & Mrs Geo.
Alonzo Miss M	Lockhart A C
Alonzo Eliz	Macaulay Capt & Mrs H M C
Blair Mr & Mrs D K	McIntyne Mr & Mrs Mattingley R F
Breakspear Mr & Mrs O T	Moore Mrs
Beldam J E	Marshall
Bird C B	Nightingale Mr & Mrs G F.
Black Major	Parkins T L
Buencamino F	Price W H
Carter A T	Plasterna Mrs H
Cary Mr & Mrs R W	Pelham Col & Mrs Thursby
Coppin Mr & Mrs	Perkins T L
Cormack Mrs J B	Price W H
Cutler Mrs H	Plasterna Mrs H
Duntar Mr & Mrs	Ranger Mr. Mrs F E
Evans S	Roberts Mr. W E
Fuller Denman	Salveson Mrs
Galloway Mr & Mrs A D	Smith Mr & Mrs V Findlay
Gibbons Mrs N T	Skinner Miss
Geary M	Smith Mr & Mrs A Findlay
Gibson Dr A	Snoep Mr & Mrs Stevens Mr & Mrs O
Gilton Mrs S	Turner Mr & Mrs G F
Guttery M	Ventris Major-Gen
Guldenaar Mr & Mrs W M	Vecsutrs Mrs C
Hinds W B	Ward Lt-Col John O M G M P
Hale Mr & Mrs B A	Wetton G E
Hodgson Mr & Mrs	Wessel Mrs H
Hobbs Miss	Yeardye Miss
Hoelmann C	
Johnson F S	
Kindersley Mr & Mrs R C M	
Litt Mrs	

CARLTON HOTEL.

Arnott A G	Ondandyke N
Brewer N	Paul S
Cameron Mrs F E	Petroff & Mrs S N
Clicker C T	Preny P J C
Dobinson Mrs E	Pan Jap Lye
Dietz L M	Rosser Mr & Mrs F
Grace K B	Rowlands Mrs W
Highfield Mr & Mrs	Bowen
Hospin J H	Ree W
Hemesbiyk D	Rees J Van
Hee Jap Joon	Stephens Mr & Mrs
Hopstein H	Thom Wm
Jackson A	Timmerman J W
Korstsky Mrs	Thomson Capt
Krijt H L A	Watkins H
Kerveree	Wijn J de
Leenven D P van	Yong G A V
Lufield	Vos G H de
Meek H	Yager A
Murrel O	Zethoven J M
Moore Mrs N H	

KINGSCLERE HOTEL.

Bigger Mr & Mrs D M	Lucas Mr & Mrs W Matheson Mr & Mrs
Burdin Mr & Mrs R C	Partington Dr & Mrs T B
Cappleman D E	Rolfe Capt P H
Drollete Mr & Mrs G W	Robertson Mr & Mrs John
Dessau V	Sachse Mrs G A
Evans H W	Scott Holman
Filkins Miss D	Shaw J A
Forbes A	Shnitnikoff B N
Haskett G H	Simmons F B
Jerin Mr & Mrs H J	Singer Mr & Mrs E T
L'ncola Mrs & Miss J M	

NOTICES.

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BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

AGENTS BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

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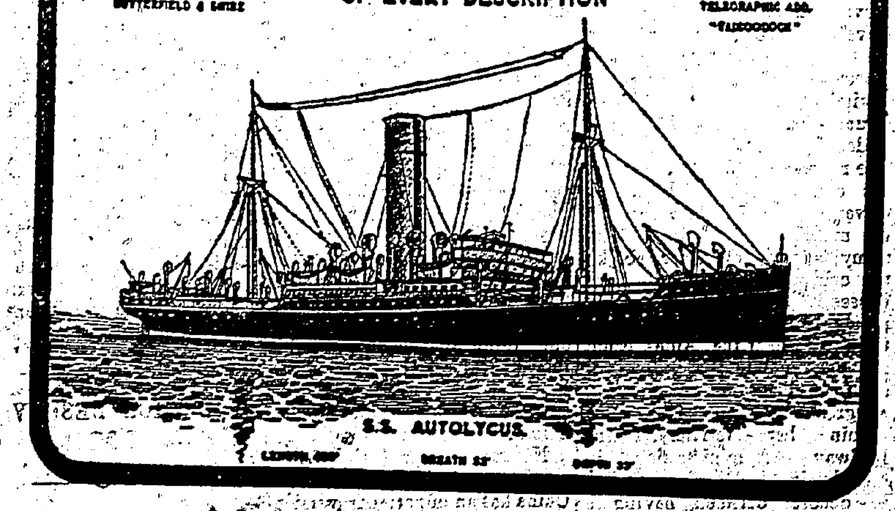

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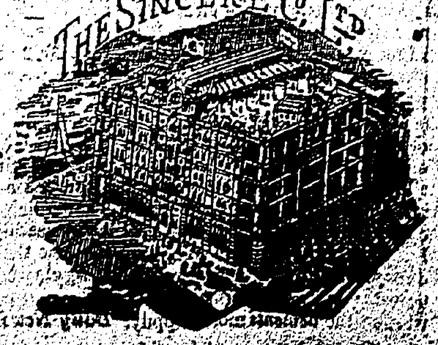


CHINESE EASTERN RAILWAY.

Providentially Drafted Regulations.

Peking, May 24.—The subject of the Chinese Eastern Railway has been somewhat to the fore of late and a few points in regard to its position may be of interest.

In August of 1896 an Agreement was signed by the Chinese Government and the Russo-Asiatic Bank providing for the construction of the line. The Bank was to form a company, the capital of which would finance the undertaking. China was to participate to the extent of Tls. 5,000,000, and a Chinese was to be Chairman of the Administrative Council, the equivalent of the Board of Directors under British law. In the same year Regulations governing the affairs of the projected railway were drawn up and accepted by the Russian and Chinese Governments. These contained two curious provisions, evidently designed to satisfy Chinese "face," to the effect that the Administrative Council might sit either in Peking or Petrograd, and that the annual meeting of shareholders to elect new members of the Council for the forthcoming year might be convened either in Peking or Petrograd. Obviously there could never have been any intention of having the headquarters of the railway in China or of having the annual shareholders' meeting in this country. Nevertheless it has arisen, owing to the Revolution in Russia, that both these clauses in the Regulations have been applied, and not long ago the transfer of the Administrative Council to Peking was effected, and the annual meeting held here.

There was no difficulty on the part of the shareholders, for the Company has always been more or less of a fiction. To comply with the Regulations the Bank annually supplied the gentlemen whom it was desired to have on the Council with the necessary pieces of paper indicating that they were the holders of so many shares. The Bank itself was the company, possessing all the shares and allotting them as it chose. On paper the Bank mortgaged the railway to the Russian Government, and the latter supplied all the funds for construction. In reality the Russian Government was the sole owner of the railway, the arrangements described being merely formal to comply with the Regulations and the ordinary legal requirements. The Chinese Government did not put down any money, and has no pecuniary interest in the line.

When the regular Russian Government was ousted by the Bolsheviks, and its place taken by a Government not recognized by the Powers, the railway was placed in the predicament of having its control vested in a Council functioning in Petrograd under the Ministry of Finance. The railway in effect came under the control of the Bolshevik Government. That Government, by making peace with Germany, and by other acts broke the compacts made by its predecessors and was pursuing a policy inimical to the Allies. China as one of the Allies could not contemplate the prospect of such a Government controlling a great railway organisation within her territory. The Railway Administration in Manchuria in its turn had to choose between having a directorate which it was not practicable to obey or of providing a new Board compatible with the conditions existing. The men on the spot chose the latter alternative, hence the shareholders' meeting held in Peking the other day, and the election of a new Administative Council to function in Peking, all in accordance with the Regulations so presciently (!) drawn up in 1896.

As regards the recent Japanese *dementi* in connection with the alleged transfer of a portion of the railway, it will be noted that it does not emanate from the Japanese Government directly, but from Reuter's agent in Japan. Doubtless the Japanese Government itself would have worded the *dementi* more happily. As a matter of fact there is this foundation for the statement that a portion of the line could be transferred, that secret agreement was signed between the Russian and Japanese Governments in 1916 relating to that section of the line between Changchun and the Sungari river. The exact nature of that Agreement has never been explained, and it is noticeable that when the Bolsheviks recently published various confidential papers and correspondence relating to the Far East, they did not include any reference to any such transaction.

There is reason to believe that the Japanese Minister the other day informed the Chinese of the existence of such an arrangement. Obviously, however, there can be no question of giving effect to it in present circumstances. The Japanese Government cannot enter into discussions with the Bolshevik Government about the transfer, because it does not recognise that Government. Neither Prince Koudachef nor Mr. Kroupensky, not representing an existing Russian Government, could take upon themselves to alienate an important national property. The position as regards the railway remains exactly as it was before, nor can any step be taken until there is a regularly constituted Russian Government, duly recognised by the Powers. The only thing that has happened is that the Chinese Government has been informally told something which it did not know officially before.

Nor can any transfer be effected without the consent of China. China has an important reversionary interest in the Chinese Eastern Railway, having the right of purchase in the year 1938. On the other hand, she has sacrificed that opportunity as regards the southern portion of the railway, now known as the South Manchuria Railway, by extending the lease to Japan to the year 2002. If Japan acquired the Sungari-Changchun section she would assuredly urge the application to it of the extended lease, the conceding of which would deprive China of the opportunity to purchase that section in 1938. That which is theirs the Chinese never readily let go, and we can imagine them putting up a great struggle about what is in reality quite an unessential point.—*N.C. Daily News.*

MRS. BESANT.

Her Appeal for Recruits.

Madras, May 6.—In a leading article in *New India* Mrs. Besant strongly appeals to the young men of India to enlist in the army. After referring to the King's message and the Viceroy's call, she says: Now suddenly the cry rings across the land, "To arms! The Motherland is in danger. To arms!" To that cry but one answer is possible from every young strong able-bodied man, and those who are not able-bodied enough to fight can work for those who can. Duty, honour and liberty point to a single path; and that path leads to the recruiting booth, the drill ground and the firing range. Your duty to your country demands that her safety shall be ensured. The honour of the Indian nation forbids her sons to see her soil polluted by invasion. India strong and armed, says Mrs. Besant, will fight beside Britain against a common foe till victory is won. India strong and armed, when peace dawns on a war weary world, will say to Britain: "Partners in battle we are partners in the Empire." A mailed hand crushes a naked one; two mailed hands meet in the firm grip of friendship. She concludes: "To arms then, young men of India, for your Motherland and Britain united in partnership of Empire; never shall history tell of India that at a supreme crisis she stood aside and saw the world's liberty trampled out in blood and fire, that she added a page of shame as a last record of her splendid story only to fall herself a victim amid the ruins of a dying world."

STANDARDISED AIR-CRAFT.

Great Allied Scheme.

During the latter part of March, under the aegis of the British Engineering Standards Committee, an inter-Allied conference on aircraft standardisation, more especially in regard to materials, was opened in London, at the Institution of Civil Engineers, the delegates being welcomed officially by Mr. Winston Churchill.

Sir Maurice Fitzmaurice, after welcoming the delegates on behalf of the committee and the Institution of Civil Engineers, briefly explained that the standardisation of the components of aircraft and aircrift engines was being carried out by the committee as a war measure for the Department of Aircraft Production of the Ministry of Munitions, and that the necessary alterations in the committee's procedure to deal with this important development in their activities had been arranged for.

Mr. Churchill said he thought very little had in reality been lost, and, in some respects, much had been gained, by not entering upon a general scheme of standardisation until sufficient experience had been accumulated to enable such standardisation to reach its maximum effect. A too rigid standardisation in the early stages of development undoubtedly tended to hamper progress and design. Considering the gloomy views taken by some people regarding the war, he felt that such people could have no real knowledge or appreciation of the importance and power of aircraft. German resources were incomparably less than those of the Allies, who had the whole world to draw on, and by developing these resources remorselessly, it was certainly within the Allies' power to dictate a military decision to their opponents.

Mr. F. G. Diffin, the chairman of the American Commission, Colonel Dorand, the chief of the French Delegation, and Deputy Giuseppe Grassi, of the Italian Delegation, expressed the desire most cordially to co-operate in this work of standardisation, which was fully recognised to be of the greatest value to production.

Sir William Weir, Director-General of Aircraft Production, said he had come to the conclusion that the best results would be achieved by carrying out standardisation under the direct aegis and responsibility of the Engineering Standards Committee, as that body possessed a wealth of experience in the domain of standardisation generally.

The conference has, it is understood, been eminently successful, and it has been, moreover, decided to recommend that permanent, authoritative committees be instituted in Great Britain, Canada, France, Italy, and the United States respectively, in order to maintain continuity of action and carry forward in the most efficient manner possible the work of co-ordination so auspiciously commenced, the Engineering Standards Committee, for the time being, acting as the distributing centre of this permanent international organisation.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, C.B.E., state:—

Rain.

Patrolmen on duty are permitted to wear winter uniform trousers during the present rainy season.

Parades and drills are to be considered as cancelled in the event of steady rain falling one half-hour before the hour for which the parade or drill is ordered.—(D.O.123).

Search Supervisors.

Search Supervisors will in future report to the Sergeant at the Harbour Office, and not at the Imports Office Shed.

Band Practices.

Wednesday, June 5, Monday, June 10, and Thursday, June 13, at 6 p.m.

PEACE PROSPECTS.

Democratic Bulgaria and the Kaiser.

The following open letter to Prof. Stephen Panaretoff, Bulgarian Minister at Washington, denouncing Bulgaria's part in the war, and calling upon the Bulgarians in this country to announce publicly that their countrymen have no part in it has been received by the *Evening Post* from R. A. Tsanoff, assistant professor of philosophy at the Rice Institute, Houston, Tex. Professor Tsanoff is a writer and lecturer on the Balkan problem, and in 1913 was sent by the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs on a mission to London. In sending this letter he calls attention to the fact that there is a movement on foot among Bulgarians throughout the United States to make the world aware of Bulgaria's efforts to detach herself from the Central Powers. The letter follows:—

"My dear Professor Panaretoff:

"The grim events of 1913, and the more recent blunders of Entente diplomcy in the Balkans, compelled Bularia to wage a war of liberation in unwilling alliance with three autocracies, but in the firm hope that ultimately the democratic world would give her justice and thus enable her to break with the Kaiser and the Sultan. For a whole year since America entered the war Bulgaria, resisting all German pressure, has made possible your continued presence in Washington, thus proving daily that the Sofia statesmen remember the American democratic ideals which they learned at Robert College, your own alma mater, that they will continue to recognize America as a friend, and will never recognize the Prussian as a master.

"The Russian Revolution changed the entire meaning of the war. It thrilled every Bulgar heart. But, while the moral effect of Russian freedom is chastening and refining the democracies of the West, and has made sympathy with Kaiserism doubly impossible for democratic Bulgaria, the recent complete military collapse of the Revolution has weakened Bulgaria's resistance to German pressure and is even to-day staining the heretofore spotless record of our free nation.

"Have we lived to see the day, sir, when a Bulgarian King and Government stand by the Kaiser while his sword is piercing the very heart of Russia, our cultural mother and liberator to destroy her new freedom? Are Bulgarian citizens indeed to be transported like cattle from the trenches of Macedonia, where they have been battling for freedom, to the trenches of Flanders and France, there to face death and dishonour for a cause which is foreign to them, and which they detest? Germany, outwardly victorious, is plunged into the abyss of ignominy, and she is designedly dragging us down, in order to make us irrevocably hers.

"From the Bulgarian Legation in Stockholm my brother, a captain in the Bulgarian army's general staff, has voiced the indignant protest of all democratic Bulgaria against the Prussianism of the Sofia court and its betrayal of Bulgaria's honour. We Bulgarians in this country are not muzzled by Prussian censorship. We must speak out for our freedom-loving brothers at home. And you, sir, a thorough democrat, are our Minister, the Minister of the Bulgarian people. To you, as a free citizen of Bulgaria, I denounce openly and unequivocally the connivance of Ferdinand's henchmen at the crucifixion of free Russia, and the sending of Bulgar troops to the western front. Through you I call upon all my country-men in America to declare unitedly and publicly to the world that the Bulgarian people have no part and lot in this disgrace.

"Future freedom for Bulgaria is unthinkable if free Russia is crushed and if the ideals for which America is fighting to-day are defeated in Europe. We know this; the heart of democratic Bulgaria is with democratic America and with free Russia, not with the Kaiser.

"We turn now to America. She must not condemn the Bulgarian people along with Ferdinand and his Prussian masters. Now is the time for her to extend a hand directly to the Bulgarian folk. Let her, speaking for the Allies, recognise the justice of our cause in Macedonia. Offer peace to Bulgaria on the explicit condition that she break definitely with the Kaiser. Such a resolute word, clearly spoken, will change the entire Balkan situation. Radoslav A. Tsanoff."

LOYAL SOUTH AFRICA.

Stirring Scene in the Parliament.

Cape Town, March 28.—One of the dullest Parliamentary Sessions on record was transformed this afternoon into a scene tense with human passion and deeply stirred by the interplay of conflicting emotions raised by the discussion of General Botha's resolution congratulating Sir Douglas Haig and the Allied Armies.

When the Prime Minister moved it as an unopposed motion yesterday, Mr. Hertzog, the Nationalist leader, was absent, but one of his understudies objected. This afternoon General Botha moved the resolution, and Sir Thomas Smartt, Leader of the Opposition, seconded it in an admirably attuned speech, in which he referred to General Botha as "one of the most distinguished and chivalrous of men whoever bore arms."

Then Mr. Hertzog rose. In cooler tones than usual he immediately intimated that the Nationalists could not support such a resolution. The House listened quietly while he expressed his appreciation of the valour of the armies on both sides and his agreement with the aspirations for a permanent peace. But when he declared that it was utterly impossible to sympathise with a fervent prayer for the victory of the armies of Great Britain, a murmur of suppressed indignation ran round all the benches, except those of the Nationalists. The temperature only rose as Mr. Hertzog explained that such a resolution committed them to support an Empire built on conquest and aiming at expansion.

Mr. Merriman, South African Party, followed, and in a speech which recalled his best days expressed mingled surprise and pain that a friend whom, despite despite political differences, he had always regarded as endowed with a "nice sense of honour and chivalry," should adopt an attitude calculated to discourage the South Africans, who were winning world-wide tributes by their heroism, and to encourage the armies of the enemy. He reminded Mr. Hertzog that only a few years ago he had held office as a Minister of the Crown, and in impassioned accents denounced the obsession by "little miserable squabbles and petty ambitions" which now led him to ignore the tremendous issues at stake, and to take up a position which was sure to be turned to account by the enemy.

Mr. Merriman's speech was brief, but movingly eloquent, and the Nationalists were stung to the quick, as the bitterness of their subsequent speeches showed. The course of the debate was marked by several heated altercations between the Speaker and the occupants of the Nationalist benches. The general opinion is that Mr. Hertzog has overshot the mark, and that to-day's exhibition will tend to accelerate the reaction against the Nationalist propaganda which had already begun.

After General Botha had replied, and a division had been taken, in which the Nationalists alone voted in the negative, a dramatic incident occurred. Lieutenant-Colonel Henwood, a Natal member, stepped out into the middle of floor and called "The King! Thereupon the whole House and the gallaries, with the exception of the Nationalists, rose and sang "God Save the King" with enthusiasm. This was the first time that the National Anthem had been sung in Parliament, and the scene was a most memorable one.

GAS MASKS.

Some Interesting Facts.

Mr. Hamilton Fyfe writes from the British front in France:—

Army life in this war reminds one in many ways of school life. Soldiers do what they are told. They address those who are set in authority over them as "Sir." They look out for hampers and parcels with quite as much eagerness as schoolboys ever do. Anyone who has a cake or a box of chocolates, a barrel of oysters or a game pie enjoys the same sudden popularity as the lucky urchin whose mamma has sent him a bag of apples or a pot of jam.

There is a reminder of school, too, in the numberless commissions which are loaded on to anybody who is going into the nearest shopping town. He has a long list of purchases of all kinds to make for comrades, and returns laden with packages which are generally received with grumbling (more often mock than genuine, though) instead of gratitude.

Even our appearance suggests "my first school." It recalls the day-boy creeping like a snail unwillingly to his classes. From general to the humblest of "Other Ranks" we all wear satchels just like those which once held our "Principia Latina," our "Arithmetic," our "Mrs. Markham," and our copybooks so laboriously filled with unnaturally perfect handwriting.

Our satchels are not instructive but protective. They contain our gas-masks. Outside the danger zone they are carried in the usual way, by the side. But within a certain distance of the line everyone must wear his gas-mask satchel round his neck just under his chin, in the "ready" position.

Special sentries are posted wherever gas attack is likely to occur. They give warning by striking gongs or making other noises recognised at once as danger signals. Instantly the masks are dragged out and put on. They must be kept on until the order of release is given, until all risk has passed.

Eating with them on is difficult. To carry on any sustained conversation is next door to impossible when you are holding a large piece of rubber between your teeth. Attempts at it remind me always of the pitiful efforts of two poor fellows in a Rumanian hospital at Craiova in telling me how their tongues had been cut out by Hungarian hussars.

Nevertheless, a certain amount of talking must be done. Hunger must be appeased. Also orders and reports must be written. It can be imagined that the brain does not work very freely when your mouth is filled with rubber, your nose firmly held in a clip, and your eyes look out through small windows (the eye pieces of the mask) which are constantly being dimmed. Yet men have had to keep their gasmasks on almost continuously for weeks. Some have even been obliged to try to sleep in them, the most depressing experience of all.

Gas mask drill was once considered rather a joke. Now it is taken very seriously. All understand that upon the proper and rapid use of this protection life or death may depend. The man who is slow or careless risks losing his eyesight or his lungs. Six seconds is the time allowed for fitting the mask on at drill. But a sergeant in a trench which had been gassed a little while before told me the other day: "You wouldn't have believed men could be so lively with their respirators. I never saw anything so quick. Four seconds was their time instead of six.

I was gas-drilled by a fine, upstanding Scotsman. Peace-occupation, minister of the Scottish Church; war duty, divisional gas officer. He explained everything to us most clearly and genially, and then insisted on the squad going through every motion "just so."

"On the alarm being given, push your steel helmet off from the back with the left hand. With the right hand take out the respirator and fit the mask on. Not quite smart enough! Once more—now: Ready!"

When we had proved ourselves "smart" we were sent into a "gas-chamber," a shed full of tear-compelling fumes, and kept there for several minutes with instructions to come out at once if we felt any pain or inconvenience. None of us did barring that caused by the masks themselves. We knew therefore there were no flaws in them.

If there had been we should have quickly found it out. We ran through the shed afterwards without our masks, "just to see what they protected you from," the gas officer said. The pain in the eyes was instant and intense. Mine smarted for an hour.

But I felt no fear of gas, now I had learned by experience what my respirator could do.

U.S. CONSULS HONOURED.

Some Interesting Speeches at Shanghai.

A representative body of Americans under the presidency of Judge Lobingier, entertained Consuls General Sammons and E. S. Cunningham at the Carlton at Shanghai recently, prior to their departure for the United States.

"It is pleasure for me to meet the business men of Shanghai," declared Consul-General Cunningham, "because so much depends upon them. The future of American trade in China is dependent largely upon the energy and industry of the business men of this port. But you must not be satisfied with picking up trade as it comes in here. You must come into intimate touch with the interior of China and develop activities there. Otherwise it will be impossible to maintain American trade when the competition again becomes acute. You must have branches in other parts of the country to deliver American goods to the consumer. And more important, you must have branches to collect and handle the great numbers of native products.

"I would invite you to come up the river to Hankow. Practically every raw product of the country comes in large quantity to Hankow for shipment. We have already there one large American firm which has recognised the importance of getting close to the source and other firms should follow their example.

"At present only 16 per cent. of the imports reaching Hankow are American. Exports in 1917 were $13,000,000. Last year, the banner year, they reached $23,000,000. This is an indication that American firms are extending their activities up the river, but it also shows that competing firms, unable to send goods to their own countries, are finding their market in America. This is a condition largely owing to the war and one which should be brought to the attention of all American firms."

"Consul-General Cunningham's account," said Consul-General Sammons, "illustrates the great opportunity for expansion in trade that is open, not only to Americans but to other nations. The huge increases in American trade with China in the past few years, while due in large part to the war, are not entirely due to that cause. Our business men are industriously at work and they can do a great deal more. They are getting their men out for trade and trade is on the jump and before long will be further advancing by leaps and bounds. Exports last year from China were to the value of G. $155,000,000, an increase of G. $62,500,000 over the year before, $67,000,000 went from the port of Shanghai. All ports show an increased trade for the past ten years in China is up fifty per cent. and has now reached the billion Taels high water mark. In Shanghai the advance in the past ten years has been 33 1/3 per cent. showing that trade has been scattering to the outports and an indication of the increased interest and energy of foreign firms.

"Shanghai," Consul-General Sammons continued, "is destined to become one of the very few of the great trade points of the world and it behooves us to make effort to prepare for that time. We should increase the port facilities and each man here can contribute toward the betterment of those facilities by taking an active interest in their development. To-day in China is the day of great opportunity for the young man and I feel that the American community will make great strides."

BROSSARD, MOPIN & CO.

Telegraphic Address—"BROSSARD" Telephone—2566.

CIVIL ENGINEERS, King's Building, HONGKONG.

Codes,—A.B.C., 5th, A.Z. Francais, Omnibus and Private.

Agencies:—SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PEKIN and TIENTSIN.

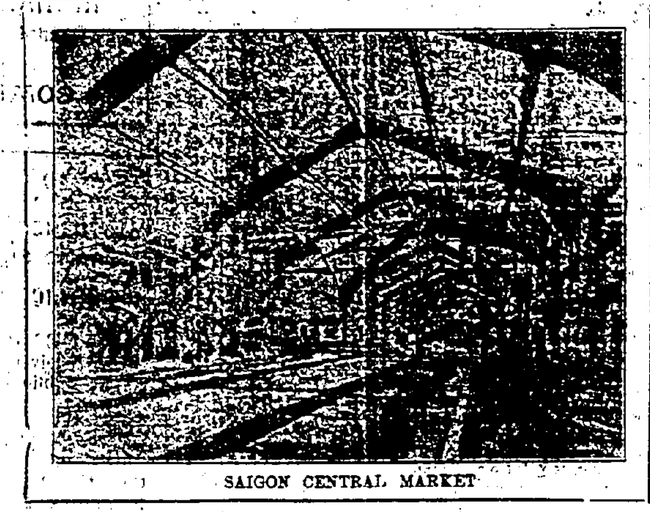
REINFORCED CONCRETE WORKS:

Road and Railway Bridges, Bunds, Wharves, Weirs, Retaining Walls, Dams, Industrial Buildings, Towers, Tanks, Godowns, Frameworks, Culverts, Vaults, Floors, Roofs, Piles hollow and full, all lengths and sizes, Soles and Foundation platforms, Chimneys, Poles for supporting Telegraph and Telephone lines and carrying Electric Light and Power.

COMMISSION, IMPORT & EXPORT

Industrial materials for railways, actories, mines, iron, steel, pipes, angle bars, steel joists, iron sheets, motors, and Fichet's fire-proof safes.

REINFORCED CONCRETE IS ABSOLUTELY FIRE PROOF AND OFFERS SUBSTANTIAL RESISTANCE TO EARTHQUAKE SHOCK.



SAIGON CENTRAL MARKET

MARINE CONSTRUCTION:

Lighters (river and sea) up to 1,000 tons. Hulks, Ferry Boats in steel and reinforced concrete.
Sea going ships in reinforced concrete. Steamers and Sailing vessels up to any tonnage.

IRON WORK:

Frame work, machine tools, boilers, and industrial installations.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE WORKS:

Private and Public Buildings, Factories, Godowns, Tunnels, Foundations in bad ground, by compressed air, Walls, Drains, Sewers, Churches, Hotels and Hospitals.

M. M. Brossard, Mopin and Co., shall be pleased to study all technical and industrial questions and are prepared to supply specifications and plans on every kind of metallic or reinforced concrete construction which may be required. Address as above or to their agents Wm. C. JACK & Co., Ltd., 14, Des Vœux Road, Central.

Reinforced Concrete SPECIALISTS.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

IN the absence of Madame LILY who is at present on her way to Paris where she will personally select new Modes and Confections for the next winter and following Summer Seasons. Mrs. Aris will have charge of

THE MAISON LILY.

As it is desirable that in the interim an effective clearance may be made of all present stock, whether new or old, instructions have been given to sell when requested.

DRESS MATERIALS

by the yard. Corresponding concessions will be made in respect of the many other lines at present stocked at

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

HONGKONG WAR BONDS DRAWING

PRIZES.

The sale of tickets has proceeded so satisfactorily that the Committee is now able to indicate a provisional allocation of the 3 big prizes and the 100 smaller prizes.

The prizes given below are, as already advised, subject to the amount available for distribution being the sum of $500,000.

In this event :—

			APPROXIMATELY.
WAR CHARITIES	WILL	RECEIVE	$125,000
1st prize	"	"	187,500
2nd prize	"	"	56,200
3rd prize	"	"	37,500
2 prizes of $10,000 each		(approx.)	20,000
2 prizes of $7,500 each		"	15,000
2 prizes of $5,000 each		"	10,000
2 prizes of $2,500 each		"	5,000
7 prizes of $2,000 each		"	14,000
6 prizes of $1,000 each		"	6,000
10 prizes of $700 each		"	7,000
15 prizes of $400 each		"	6,000
15 prizes of $300 each		"	4,500
24 prizes of $200 each		"	4,800
15 prizes of $100 each		"	1,500
103 prizes			$500,000

The closing date for sale of tickets is 12th June and the number of tickets now available for sale is rapidly becoming less, therefore if you have not bought all the tickets you require it is advisable to hurry up and tell your friends to do likewise.

TICKETS $5.00 each.

ON SALE AT ALL STORES, CLUBS, HOTELS, BANKS, ETC.

Malicious Type of Influenza.

A malicious type of influenza with the power to transmit the disease rapidly, which has been prevalent at Mukden, has broken out within the walls of Tiehling. In a few Chinese households seven or eight inmates have become infected. The Japanese have so far remained immune.

"Once a German."

Under the title "Once a German always a German" the British Empire Union, 346 Strand, has issued a striking poster which shows, by means of cartoons and illustrations, how the German fresh from the commission of outrages such as have shocked the civilised world, is the same smug person who, on the signing of peace, will importune the British people to purchase his goods.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING	
T/T	3/2
Demand	3/2⅛
30 d/s.	3 2¼
60 d/s.	3/2⅜
4 m/s.	3/2½
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	135¼
T/T Japan	143¾
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco & New York	75½
T/T Java	150
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T Francs	4.51½
Demand, Paris	4.32
BUYING	
4 m/s. L/C	3/3¼
4 m/s. D/P	3 3⅜
6 m/s. L/C	3/3⅝
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	3/3⅝
60 d/s. San Francisco & New York	76¾
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	4.46¼
6 m/s. France	4.51½
Demand, Germany	—
Demand, New York	75⅝
T/T Bombay	—
Demand, Bombay	Nom
T/T Calcutta	—
Demand, Calcutta	Nom
Demand, Manila	51¼
Demand, Singapore	135¼
On Haiphong	1¼ prem.
On Saigon	1¼% prem.
On Bangkok	48⅝
Sovereign	nom. 5 Nom.
Bold Leaf, per oz.	46.90
Bar Silver, per oz.	48⅞

SUBSIDIARY COINS

DISCOUNT PER $100:

H'kong 50 cts and		par.
" 10	"	$1.00½ prem.
" 5	"	$1.50½ "
Canton	"	¾% dis.

BANKS

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4½% per annum

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Subscribed Capital ... Francs 45,000,000.
Paid up " 22,500,000.
(½ of the Capital, i.e. Francs 15,000,000 subscribed by the Government of the China Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors André Berthelot.
General Manager A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.
BRANCHES:
PEKING
SHANGHAI SAIGON
TIENTSIN HAIPHONG
HONGKONG YUNNANFOU
BANKERS:
In FRANCE...Société Général pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
LONDON...London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.
NEW YORK...Redmond & Co.
Correspondents in the chief commercial centres of the world.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Special facilities for French exchange.
M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH,
Queen's Building,
5, Chater Road. Tel 2440.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

6.30 A.M. to	6.50 A.M.	EVERY 10 MIN.
6.50 A.M. to	11.00 A.M.	" 10 MIN.
11.00 A.M. to	11.30 A.M.	" 15 MIN.
11.30 A.M. to	12.45 P.M.	" 15 MIN.
12.45 P.M. to	1.15 P.M.	" 30 MIN.
1.15 P.M. to	1.45 P.M.	" 15 MIN.
1.45 P.M. to	6.15 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
6.15 P.M. to	6.30 P.M.	" 15 MIN.
6.30 P.M. to	6.50 P.M.	" 10 MIN.

NIGHT CARS.
1.30 P.M. and 2 P.M. 1.30 to 11.30 P.M. every half hour.
11.00 P.M. to 11.45 P.M. every quarter of an hour

SUNDAYS:

7.30 A.M.		
8.00 A.M. to	10.30 A.M.	EVERY 15 MIN.
10.30 A.M. to	11.00 A.M.	" 30 MIN.
11.00 A.M. to	12.30 Noon	" 15 MIN.
12.30 Noon to	1.00 P.M.	" 30 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to	6.30 P.M.	" 15 MIN.
6.30 P.M. to	6.00 P.M.	" 15 MIN.
6.00 P.M. to	6.30 P.M.	" 15 MIN.
6.30 P.M. to	7.00 P.M.	" 15 MIN.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS:
Extra Car at Midnight.

SPECIAL CARS
By Arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.

"Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full, starting at the time stated in the Company's time table, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office, No. 5, Chater Road. Will be issued small payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore order representing Bank Notes."

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

Capital Paid up...$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c. Shares received on Mortgage. Advances made on Marketables. Loans made on the Provident System.

TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c. Undertakes and Executed. (Rates and Particulars on application) To the Office of SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

MARTIN'S CAPIOL & STEEL PILLS

MARTIN'S APIOL

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:
Sterling £1,500,000 at 2/- =$15,000,000
Silver ...$19,500,000
$34,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak — Chairman.
G. T. M. Elkins, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq. A. A. Fitzpatrick, Esq.
C. C. Gabbey, Esq. J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
E. V. D. Farr, Esq.
CHIEF MANAGER
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb, Esq.
MANAGER
Shanghai—A. G. Stephen, Esq.
London Bankers—London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.

Hongkong—Interest Allowed:
On Current Accounts at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.
or 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

N. J. STABB. Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.
Depositors may transfer, at their option, balances of $100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 cent. per annum.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £1,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods, at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING, Manager.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office 15, Gracechurch Street, London.
Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed " 1,125,000
Paid Up " 562,500
Reserve Fund 650,000

BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.
BRANCHES in—

Bombay	Karachi
Calcutta	Kuala Ebers
Colombo	Kuala Lumpur
Delhi	Madras
Galle	Penang
Hongkong	Rangoon
Howrah	Shanghai
Kandy	Singapore
Port Louis (Mauritius)	

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE:
55, Wall St., New York.

LONDON OFFICE:
39, Bishopsgate, E.C.

CAPITAL & SURPLUS U.S. $4,500,000
UNDIVIDED PROFITS U.S. $1,713,491
U.S. $6,213,491

BRANCHES:—

BATAVIA	LONDON	SANTO DOMINGO
BOMBAY	MANILA	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MEDELLIN	SANTIAGO
CANTON	PANAMA	DE LOS CABALLEROS.
CEBU	PEKING	SHANGHAI
COLON	PUERTO PLATA.	SINGAPORE
HANKOW	RICO	SOERABAYA
HONGKONG	SAN PEDRO DE MACORIS	TIENTSIN
KOBE		YOKOHAMA

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK the Bank is able to offer the Services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba South America, and elsewhere, namely:—
BAHIA, BUENOS AIRES, CARACAS GENOA, HAVANA, MONTEVIDEO, MOSCOW RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, S. PAULO, PETROGRAD, VALPARAISO.

All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE HOGG, Manager.
Hongkong, 26th September, 1916

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Authorised Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... " 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ... " 23,100,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA

Branches and Agencies

Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Lyons	Shanghai
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Changchun	Malta	Singapore
Dairen	Mukden	Seattle
Fangtien	Newchwang	Seoul
Harbin	New York	Shimonoseki
Hankow	Osaka	Tientsin
Honolulu	Peking	Tokyo
Kai Yuan	Ryugan	Zikawei
Kobe		Zungpu

Interest allowed on Current Accounts. Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

KIKUJI HARA, Manager.
Hongkong, 11th March, 1913.

W. D. & H. O. WILLS'

HIGH GRADE

"Embassy"

NO. 77

CIGARETTES.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL TOBACCONISTS.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

AN INCIDENT OF 1915.

Hurts Wanted War.

General O'M'Creagh writes to *The Times*: Sir,—The following incident may be of interest with reference to some recent correspondence in the *Times* regarding the originators of the war. In 1913 I held a camp of instruction near Delhi, the special object of which was to instruct the troops assembled thereat in trench warfare in as far as it was possible to do so with the scanty supply of entrenching tools then allowed to units of the Army in India.

At the request of the Foreign Office the Government of India ordered me to receive an Austro-Hungarian officer, who had just given up the post of Military Attache in Japan, from where he was on his way home via India. When he arrived he asked me how long the camp would last. I told him about a fortnight; he said he would remain for its duration. On the third day after his arrival he appeared in the evening at my tent, and said he wished to say "Goodbye," as he had received a telegram from the Minister of War calling upon him to return home at once, and he said he could just catch the next Austro-Hungarian Lloyd steamer from Karachi to Trieste. I remarked that his departure was very sudden, and from what he told me only three days previously I had hoped to have the pleasure of his company during the time the camp of instruction lasted; he replied:—"This is so, but the Minister of War has informed me that our army is to mobilize for war against Russia in spring. All staff appointments are now being made in readiness for it; I have been offered a good one, but only provided I can catch the next steamer from Karachi, for no long delay can be made in completing the staff, to do which is an urgent matter, and if I can't catch the next steamer the post offered to me will be given to some one on the spot."

I then asked him what the quarrel with Russia was about. He replied:—"It is an old one; we have long been waiting to smash her, and to settle important questions which have been in dispute since the annexation by us of the Herzegovina, and also to annex the Ukraine."

The officer made no secret of his object in hurrying home, and I need not say I did not keep the conversation here related to myself."

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto carried on by us in Hongkong and elsewhere under the name of B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., has been acquired by Messrs. Arnhold Brothers & Co., Ltd., and will henceforth be carried on in their name.

Dated the 1st June, 1918.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO.

NOTICE.

THE business of Messrs. B. Monteith Webb & Co., in Hongkong and elsewhere has been acquired by us and will henceforth be carried on under our name.

Mr. B. Monteith Webb has been appointed Managing Director of our business in Hongkong and will sign for our Company.

Dated the 1st June, 1918.

ARNHOLD BROTHERS & CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

MR. A. A. NOWSARIWALLA takes over charge of our Firms' business here from this date, upon Mr. E. A. SOOLEMANJEE leaving the Colony shortly.

ABDOOLALLY EBRAHIM & CO.

79, Wyndham Street.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1918.

NOTICE.

ASAHI BEER.

THE SOLE AGENTS
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Telephone No. 1.

NOTICE.

WE have appointed, as from 1st June, 1918, Messrs. P. TELL & CO., our Sole Agents in Canton and the West River Districts for the sale of our ice.

THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1918.

POST OFFICE.

The importation by post into Japan of foreign rice, except such as may be imported by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and the persons designated by him, is prohibited.

This prohibition is not applicable to rice imported into Taiwan (Formosa) and Karafuto (Japanese Sagbalien.)

The Parcel Post Service to the Portuguese Colonies in West Africa and to Spanish Offices in Morocco (except for Prisoners of War) is suspended.

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Udine, Vicenza, Treviso, Padua, Venice and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

On and after May 1st 1918, Imperial Postal Orders will be cashed in India at the rate of 1/6 to the rupee.

From the 1st May 1918 there will be three General deliveries daily from the District Post Offices except on Sunday and Holidays when there will be one delivery only.

The hours of delivery will be as follows:—Week days 9 a.m. 1 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Sundays and Holidays noon.

The Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, India, advises that: "The Parcel Post Service to the Indian Civil Postal Agencies at Abul Khasib, Amara, Bagdad, Basra, Beara City, Fao, Kut, Nasoriyah, Qulat Saleh, Suk-esh-Sheyukh and Zubair in Mesopotamia is suspended and that piece-goods, haberdashery and similar articles, except those intended for the personal use of the addressee and not for sale, cannot be sent to those offices or to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohmmerah by the letter post, and that such articles if received will not be delivered and will be liable to confiscation."

Information has been received from the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs Tokio, that on and after 1st April 1918, the Post Office of Japan will collect a demurrage charge from the addressees of parcels on which Customs duties or inland taxes are imposed in Japan, not withdrawn from the Post Office within 20 days from the date of the notice of their arrival to be sent to the addressees.

The amount of the charge per parcel is fixed at 5 sen per day after the expiration of the period stipulated.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

The importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of tea, other than that grown or produced in British Possessions is prohibted, unless the consent in writing of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Eritbrea, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunanfu and Mengtse and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America and Europe via Seattle—5th June, Registration 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, India via Dhanushkodi, Lourenco Marques, Cape Town and Europe via Cape—5th June, 10 a.m.

Swatow—5th June, 11 a.m.

Japan via Kobe, Canada, United States, Central and S. America and Europe via Victoria, B.C.—5th June, Registration 11.45 a.m. Letters 12.30 p.m.

Muntok, Batavia, and Port Moresby via Batavia—5th June, 1 p.m.

Saigon—5th June, 1 p.m.

THURSDAY, 6th June.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Takao—6th June, 7 a.m.

Fort Bayard, Hoihow and Haiphong—6th June, 9 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—6th June, 2 p.m.

Philippine Islands, Straits and Europe via Suez—6th June, 3 p.m.

FRIDAY, 7th June.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—7th June, Noon.

Philippine Islands—7th June, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, 8th June.

Shanghai and North China—8th May, 2 p.m.

SUNDAY, 9th June.

Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central, and South America and Europe via Seattle—9th June, Registration 9 a.m. Letter 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 11th June.

Shanghai and North China—11th June, 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—11th June, Noon.

WEATHER REPORT.

June 4d. 12h. 0m.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostock. Pressure has increased slightly along the east coast, and decreased slightly elsewhere; a depression is situated over Tonghing.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.39 inch. Total since January 1st 14.07 inches against an average of 25.35 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock	S. winds, moderate; cloudy, rain.
2 Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register. June 4, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Winds D'tion.	Winds Force.	Weather.
Vostock	6a						
Namuro	5a						
Hakodate	"						
Tokio	"						
Kochi	"						
Nagasaki	"						
K'gima	"						
Okinwa	"						
Naha	"						
Ishi'jima	"						
Bonin Is.	"						
W'haiwei	6a	29.89	60	71	sw	2	b
Hankow	"						
Ichang	"						
Kukiang	"						
Changsha	"						
Shanghai	"	29.93	64	84	s	1	o
Gutzlaff	"	29.92	66	73	sw	4	o
Sharp P.	"	29.94	67	94	nw	2	r
Amoy	"	29.84	69	85	ne	4	o
Swatow	"						
Taihoku	5a	29.84	73	98	e	4	o
Tauchu	"	29.82	73			0	o
Tainan	"	29.82	73			0	b
Koshun	"	29.81	75			0	b
P'dores	"	29.84	75		ne	4	o
Canton	6a	29.78	75	95	e	1	o
H'kong	"	29.78	75	99	ne	1	cr
Gap Rock	"	29.76			nne	3	c
Macao	"	29.68	61	96	nw	2	r
Wuchow	9a						
Pakhoi	"						
Hoihow	"						
Phulien	7a	29.69	75	91	sse	4	r
Tourane	"	29.74	79		ssw	4	b
C. St. J.	"	29.79	79		sw	4	o
Aparri	6	29.79	79	80	se	2	o
Dagupan	"	29.78	75	96		0	o
Manila	"	29.73	75	92		0	o
Legaspi	"	29.76	77	92		0	o
Tacloban	"						
Iloilo	"						
Surigao	"						
Guam	4.20						
Labuan	6	29.79	80	96	sw	2	b

C. W. JEFFRIES.—Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, June 4, 1918.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the Humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

METEOROLOGICAL.

	Previous Day	On date at 4 a.m.	On date at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.77	29.78	29.77
Temperature	78	75	74
Humidity	83	99	94
Wind Direction	S.W.	N.E.	N.
" Force	2	1	2
Weather	c	or	or
Rain	1.41	0.00	0.87

Highest open air Temperature on the Lowest " " " 3rd to 4th 75

H.K. Observatory, June 4, 1918.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

From 3rd June to 9th June.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	High Water Hongkong Mean Time.	Height.	Low Water Hongkong Mean Time.	Height.
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m. ft. in.	
Mon.	3	4 6	6.0	m 10 3.7	2.4
		4 22	5.1	10 33	2.1
Tues.	4	m 5	5.6	m 11 5.6	2.7
		5 51	5.0	11 38	2.4
Wed.	5	m 6	5.0	0 5	2.6
		7	4.6		
Thur.	6	m 7	4.7	m 0 10	2.7
		8	4.6	1 56	1.4
Fri.	7	m 7	5.1	m 0 58	2.0
		9	4.4	2 47	0.7
Sat.	8	m 8	5.1	m 1 36	1.0
		10	4.3	3 26	0.4
Sun.	9	m 8	5.3	m 2 17	1.1
		11	4.9	4 2	0.2

m morning. a afternoon.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George William Cade Burnett, at 11, Ice House Street, in the City of Victoria Hongkong.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

June 4, 5, 6.

BELL'S VAUDEVILLE.

from the leading theatres of Australia and America.

FRED KEELEY AND IVY ALDOUS

An artistic study in singing, dancing, and talking.

RICHARDO in a Comedy laugh.

CON ASTON the ragtime pianist.

AND

COMPLETE CHANGE OF FILMS.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

MR. GEO. P LAMMERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON

FRIDAY

the 7th day of June, 1918, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at his Sale Room in Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

THE VERY VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

situate at Victoria aforesaid and registered in the Land Office as SECTION H AND THE REMAINING PORTION OF MARINE LOT No. 200 and SECTION E AND THE REMAINING PORTION OF THE SOUTHERN PORTION OF THE PRAYA RECLAMATION TO MARINE LOT No. 200. Together with the messuages and shops thereon known as Nos. 118 & 120 DES VŒUX ROAD WEST.

IN ONE LOT.

The area of the property is about 2,300 square feet.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

MESSRS. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON.

1, Des Vœux Road Central,

Vendor's Solicitors.

or

To MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT,

The Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1918.

By Order of the Mortgagees

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON

MONDAY

the 10th day of June, 1918, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at his Sale Room in Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

THE VERY VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

situate in Bonham Road and comprising all that piece or parcel of ground registered in the Land Office as SECTION I OF INLAND LOT No. 605 Together with a three storyed European house known as No 26 BONHAM ROAD.

IN ONE LOT.

The property contains an area of about 2,752 square feet and is held under a Crown Lease for 995 years.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

MESSRS. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON.

1, Des Vœux Road, Central.

Vendors' Solicitors,

or

To MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT,

The Auctioneer.

Hongkong, May 27th, 1918.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY the 12th June, 1918,

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

500 Mild Steel Pipes 2" diameter 19/20' length (Extra heavy) 5½ lbs. to foot.

84 Coils Tarred Rope 1½" to 2".

On view from Monday the 10th June, 1918.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT

Auctioneer.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

of

A Large Quantity of Machinery, Shipchandlery, etc., etc.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY the 12th & 13th June, 1918,

commencing each day at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Large Quantity of Machinery & Shipchandlery etc., etc. as follows:—

1 7½ K. W. Kerosene Lighting Set 110 volts, complete with switchboard and accessories.

7 Worthington Horizontal Duplex Pumps.

3 Worthington Centrifugal pumps.

2 Worthington Triplex power pumps.

1 Ransomes Sims and Jefferies Vertical Engine 10½ B.H.P.

1 Ransomes Sims and Jefferies Horizontal Long Stroke Engine 35/45 I. H.P.

1 Ransomes Sims and Jefferies Horizontal Short Stroke Engine 18 H. P.

2 Vertical High Speed Air Compressors with Air Receivers.

1 Automatic Aerated Water Machine (complete).

1 Single Phase Motor 1½ H. P.

1 Motor driven generator.

1 30 H. P. Aster Kerosene Engine (complete).

1 Allen Jaw Riveter having a reach of 55", suitable for operation by steam of 60 to 70 lbs. pressure and also by compressed air.

1 Drill Grinding Machine.

7 Drills.

Also

Brass and Iron Angles, Globe and Check Valves, Steel Hammers 1½ to 12 lbs., Rubber Gloves, Asbestos Powder, Steel Angles, Leclanche Glass Jars, Glass bottles, 100 doz. Mattocks, Steel Wheel Barrows, Chubb's Locks and Padlocks, Porcelain Crucibles, Mechanical Indicators, Wotan and Carbon Lamp (100-220 volts) sundry electric gear and fittings.

And

2 Chubb's Safes

1 Chatwood Safe

1 Egger's Safe (Extra large)

1 French Cabinet Safe

25 cases Nitric Acid

5 cases Pick Handles

24 G. E. & Westinghouse 16" Fans

25,000 Cartridges Remington '22 short

14 Sheets Admiralty, Drab and Red Rubber Sheetings

On view from Monday, the 10th June, 1918.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1918.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY the 5th June, 1918,

commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

A Quantity of Valuable Blackwood & Teak Furniture

Comprising:—

Blackwood curio cabinets, round tables, folding chairs, marble top stools, teapoys, armchairs, lady's desk, etc., etc.

Teak extension dining table, teak sideboard, morocco & pestry covered couches, roll top desk, teak wardrobes, double brass & brass mounted iron bedsteads, vases, ornaments, pictures carpets etc., etc.

Also

Several typewriters (Remington, Oliver etc.)

Two hand sewing machines (in good condition.)

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

On view from Tuesday, the 4th June, 1918.

GEO. P. LAMMERT

Auctioneer.